

Herald Tribune

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WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
mp. 42-36 (S-2). Tomorrow sunny.
temp. 46-41 (S-2). LONDON: Partly
p. 46-36 (S-2). Tomorrow similar.
temp. 46-41 (S-2). CHANNEL:
SE. Overcast. Temp. 49-54 (S-12).
Sunday. Temp. 55-56 (S-12). Tem-
p. 46-25 (S-12).
TIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria 9 S. Lebanon 90 P.
Belgium 225 D.K. Morocco 130 Dr.
Denmark 11 F.M. Netherlands 1 F.M.
Eire (inc. RAO) 1.20 F.M. Norway 2.25 N.K.
Finland 1.20 F.M. Portugal 8 Esc.
France 1 D.M. Spain 18 Piss.
Great Britain 10 F. Sweden 1.75 S.K.
Greece 10 Dr. Switzerland 1.20 S.F.
India 25 S.H. Turkey T.25
Iran 25 S.H. U.S. Military 50.25
Italy 100 Lira Yugoslavia 6 D.

50 PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1972 Established 1887

Sees Division Ratified by World

Honecker Favors 2 Germanys

L. Sulzberger
Nov. 23 (NYT).—Honecker, the Communist East German leader, declared today that "history has made the decision" in two separate German states rather than a united one. In an interview, Mr. Honecker said it is an advantage to see two sovereign states on German soil. He said, the Berlin heavily fenced must be regarded as "realities." He said that his government already had unofficially with Washington object of exchanging recognition. He said Gerhard Beil, state or foreign trade, was in the States, where he had "concrete" increasing trade.

Mr. Honecker, first secretary of the East German Communist party, warned West Germany to refrain "from interfering in the internal affairs of the German Democratic Republic" but foresaw improved relations. He said he thought the European Security Conference, in which both Germanys are to participate, "will help to prevent the disaster of a third world war."

The East German leader expressed readiness to "extend economic and cultural relations" and also to establish diplomatic relations with the United States and other Western countries, and he foresaw both Germanys joining the United Nations soon.

Asked if he thought that at

Romanians Cause Stir In Helsinki

Urge Equality at Security Talks

By James Goldsborough
HELSINKI, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The first working session of the 34-nation preparatory talks on European security and cooperation was dominated today by what was being called here the "Romanian episode"—a strong plea by the Romanians that each delegation, large or small, have equal time and equal rights.

What would otherwise have been a dreary session arguing out the operating procedure for this conference, was transformed when the Romanians came in angry at not being given the floor during yesterday's opening session. They made it clear that they did not want it to happen again.

Some conference sources were pained by the outburst. They said it was a good precedent and indicated that the smaller countries were not ready to let the bigger ones dominate these talks, which are expected to last into 1973.

Rigorous Rules Sought
Romania today was defending the adoption of rigorous procedural rules that would be assured, in the chief Romanian delegate's words, "equal participation in all phases of the conference" on all working groups and in all consultations and any voting.

Opposing this was a French proposal that the conference be organized much more informally, proceeding by consensus and not by votes—what the French have been calling an "ambassador's salon."

Valentin Ipatiti, the chief Romanian delegate here, met with the conference chairman, Richard Toettermann of Finland, this morning following the incident yesterday in which Romania asked for the floor and was refused it.

The Romanians had wanted to propose a system of rotating deputy chairmen—which they did today—to give each delegation the opportunity to hold the chair during the talks. Mr. Toettermann said Mr. Ipatiti apologized and had said that he had not expected to begin a procedural debate on opening day. The conference has not acted on the Romanian proposal.

'Consensus' Cited
In the words of a Romanian official, the delegation was angry today because Mr. Toettermann "had not respected the consensus" when he did not give them the floor.

At one point in this morning's 90-minute proceedings, Mr. Ipatiti told the delegates, "Everyone should get a clear chance to speak—it is the democratic way."

He also indicated that the Romanians would push for maximum publicity during the talks so that no secret arrangements could be made. In this, he was reflecting some privately expressed fears among the smaller delegations that the larger countries might try to arrange things privately.

'Corridor Talks' Likely
Informal sources indicated that it was likely that a large measure of the business here would be carried out in private, informal meetings and "corridor talks." Under this procedure, much of the work would be accomplished outside the conference room and the plenary sessions would simply put a stamp of approval on it.

These sources said it was clear that the most difficult business to be accomplished here was the establishment of an agenda for the full conference expected next year.

The most difficult part, the sources said, will be when the Western countries bring up the question of "freer movement," which means movement of people, ideas and information between East and West.

Opposition Indicated
Both the Soviet Union and East Germany have indicated through various sources that they think the West's call for freer movement is an attempt to "interfere in the socialist political situation."

The NATO countries, on the other hand, often have indicated that they thought the security conference was an attempt to cause NATO to lower its guard, an example of the suspicion lingering on both sides.

Despite that, the sources indicated that the talks had gotten off to a good start and that an open approach was being adopted by all delegations.

Although the Warsaw Pact countries are arguing that these talks be finished quickly so that the full conference can begin by next spring, U.S. sources have indicated that they do not think the work can be finished here before January or February.



Norwegian frigate and an airplane searching for the mysterious object yesterday.

Mystery Object Hunted in Norwegian Fjord

But Oslo Says It's Not a Foreign Vessel

From Wire Dispatches
OSLO, Nov. 23.—Norway breathed easier tonight after a 13-day hunt for a submerged submarine in one of its fjords, which had its navy dropping depth charges in an inlet about 150 kilometers inland.

No foreign nuclear submarine was forced to surface, and the Defense Command tonight issued a communiqué saying that the submerged object was not a submarine. It did not elaborate.

Later tonight, however, witnesses said they sighted green and yellow flares coming from the search area and police along the fjord said they had seen a large dark object for seven minutes before it disappeared. Naval vessels were immediately called to the area.

Officials refused to comment on tonight's reported sightings, but the Defense Command said that the search is continuing.

The hunt began Nov. 10, when reports came in that a submarine periscope had been sighted in the Sognefjord, a 16-kilometer-wide bay on the northern side of the 200-kilometer-long Sognefjord, about 150 kilometers from the North Sea.

The mouth of the Sognefjord was completely closed by Norwegian naval vessels and experts confidently declared that the submarine would find it difficult to slip out of the comparatively shallow waters and into the deeper waters of the Sognefjord itself.

Two British anti-submarine helicopters were called upon to take part in the hunt. They were withdrawn yesterday without reporting any positive results.

Last night, Norwegian naval vessels blasted an area in the Sognefjord with depth charges as a warning, but kept them at a safe distance from where they suspected the submarine could be.

Recalling that a number of foreign submarines had been sighted in Norwegian fjords in recent years, naval experts speculated that this craft could be a Soviet submarine from the Arctic Fleet seeking good resting places amid Norway's rugged fjords.

Officials said that since the object had remained submerged for 13 days, it was probably a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5).

Paris Snag: Post-Truce Meetings

But Long Talks Indicate Progress

By Don Cook
PARIS, Nov. 23.—The U.S. and North Vietnamese secret negotiations for peace have run into difficulties over arrangements for an international conference which the negotiators have agreed should be convened within 30 days of a cease-fire in Vietnam.

Sources close to the negotiations say, however, that the snags are not likely to delay or hinder the conclusion of the cease-fire agreement itself. The difficulties involve the list of participants, the site, the chairmanship and the organization of the conference. But if the disagreements cannot be resolved in the secret talks, the details will simply be left to be worked out in the 30 days after the cease-fire, before the conference is due to convene.

Henry A. Kissinger, the U.S. presidential aide, and North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho met for six hours today—in their longest meeting of the current negotiating round, which began Monday. They now have spent 20 hours at the conference table in a two-story villa at Gif-sur-Yvette, 15 miles southwest of Paris. The length of their talks is the best evidence that progress toward a peace agreement is being maintained.

Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho emerged from the villa several times today—strolling in the garden in animated conversation, a Vietnamese interpreter between them. They walked to the gates of the villa to pose for photographers, who now besiege the hitherto secret meeting place, but the two negotiators ignored calls to shake hands for pictures.

Former Defense Hall

The newspaper Le Monde, meanwhile, unmoved the titillating fact that the villa where the meetings are taking place was once a roadside dance hall with rooms upstairs. It was purchased after World War II by the artist Fernand Léger, who died in 1955. His will gave the villa to the French Communist party, with which he had been closely associated. The villa has since been used as a party retreat.

Le Monde interviewed a 72-year-old villager of Gif-sur-Yvette who remembers the old days: "In that room where they are meeting, before the 1940 war there was a player-piano and dancing. The house was an inn, then, called the Big Linden. Upstairs there were rooms... I know them all. Youth must have its fling."

The chief difficulty which has arisen in the secret talks over the convening of the international conference on Vietnam, officials said, is a growing list of countries which are signaling to the United States. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8).



SPACE—Mass of cars in central London yesterday during the 24-hour railway strike. Emergency arrangements were made, and parking meters were free.

Over New Train

st Total Railway Strike

s British Road Traffic

Nov. 23 (AP).—British commuters from work today nationwide strike news. Others backhous or fought their mmed buses only to late.

own of the state- d system was v- except for a handful ins. Only one of the ommuter trains got None left to take me in the evening. r strike was called ociated Society of ngineers and Fire- last Friday two non- ad executives in a high-speed ex- am 600 yards to a urther development

's 29,000 members oycotting the train 3 years pending set- their demand for r driving fast trains.

government ex- ore challenges in is after setback rules for EEC nts. Page 2.

the National Union u are not involv- e, but most staye- d in solidarity. ended at midnight Rail said it might before services get al. Union leader said further stop- e called until the over fast trains is

London and other re deserted except d cleaners. But on andum and other police estimated

e Separatists, mey Seized

ain, Nov. 23 (UPI). day that they had Basque separatists d "great quantities material"—includ- t. 1,000-peseta notes "injurious to the

he suspects, arrest- ing part of Bermeo, of here, were mem- regional executive t outlawed Basque rty.

When Hungry, Onassis Eats

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Sheldon Tannen and Bob Krienderer waited on Aristotle Onassis at the "21" club yesterday. Mr. Krienderer recommended the knockwurst—along with hamburgers the only thing available—and Mr. Tannen fetched the order.

Mr. Krienderer and Mr. Tannen were there because they are two of the owners of "21" and it has been struck by cooks, waiters and bartenders. Mr. Onassis was at the club because he was hungry.

Toughest Crackdown Since '39 Seen

Dublin Launches Major Drive To Curtail Activities by IRA

By Bernard Weinraub
DUBLIN, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The Irish government, under British pressure for years to crack down on the Irish Republican Army, has launched a major legal effort to curb the organization.

Government officials said today that the highly publicized arrest here on Sunday of Sean MacStiofain, the chief of staff of the IRA's terrorist Provisional wing, was only one in a series of moves to splinter the group.

"The IRA is our most serious group of serious, dangerous criminals," Desmond O'Malley, the aggressive, 35-year-old minister of justice, said in an interview. "They are hindering the reunification of our country by driving even deeper wedges between the Catholic and Protestant communities in the North."

Politicians here claim privately that the government moves fore- shadow the toughest drive against the IRA since 1959-60 when more than 300 terrorists were im- prisoned, including about a half- dozen who were eventually ex- ecuted for killing policemen and several who died after starvation protests.

Mr. MacStiofain has said that he would take neither food nor water until his release. In recent months, the govern- ment has brought more than 100 IRA members before special courts on such charges as illegal possession of arms, incitement to riot and belonging to an outlawed organization. Most of the de- fendants have been sent to the Curragh military camp, in cen- tral Ireland, for two-year terms.

Astronaut Lovell to Quit

HOUSTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—Astronaut James A. Lovell, who has spent more time in space than any other American, says he is preparing to leave the space program. "I am looking at several possibilities, but nothing will happen before the end of Apollo 17 or the end of the year," he said. The Apollo-17 moonshot will be launched Dec. 6.

No Violent Acts for First 60 Days

Hanoi Sets Strict Truce Rules for Its Troops

By Fox Butterfield
SAIGON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—American intelligence officials report that Hanoi has ordered Communist forces in South Vietnam, both Viet Cong and North Vietnamese, to observe a cease-fire scrupulously for the first 60 days after it goes into effect and to refrain from all acts of vengeance, assassination and terrorism during that period.

U.S. officials say the order was issued with the highest priority early this month.

According to intelligence analysts who have studied captured versions of the directive, it repeats earlier instructions to Communist troops to seize as much territory as possible in the few days just before a cease-fire is signed; this is what the Communists apparently sought to do in the last week of October, when they first expected a peace accord to be signed.

But the order, addressed particularly to "our Southern brethren," warns that there must be no violence after that, except in self-defense. The directive predicts that the Saigon government will violate the cease-fire, arresting thousands of its political opponents and fighting to win back lost territory.

A Sanction for War
While the directive does not specify what Hanoi will do after the 60-day limit, these sources report, it implies that Hanoi feels such violations by Saigon would give North Vietnam international sanction to restart the war.

There have been a variety of signs that President Nguyen Van Thieu's government might provide such pretexts. His security police have drawn up long lists of opposition political figures who would be arrested when an accord is signed, some American officials believe, and the police throughout the country are known to have received instructions to arrest anyone who flies a Communist flag.

In addition, Saigon has launched a campaign to prevent Communist political activity after a cease-fire by establishing "people's anti-Communist political struggle committees." About 5,000 army and police cadets have been dispatched to villages to set up these committees.

Hanoi's directive ordering its forces to obey a cease-fire was considered so important, some U.S. officials say, that in a departure from usual practice it was signed by Le Duan, the first secretary of North Vietnam's Lao Dong (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7).



MOCK WARFARE—Dummy made to resemble a South Vietnamese soldier sitting behind a machine gun outside the perimeter of Firebase Anne near Quang Tri.

After Commons Setback on EEC Immigration

Heath Cabinet Braces for More Challenges

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Nov. 23 (WP).—The Conservative government braced today for more attacks on its policies because of the surprising large margin of its House of Commons defeat last night on its proposal to adapt immigration rules to European Economic Community membership.

The government's proposal, giving EEC workers preference over those coming from Commonwealth countries, was rejected in

the House of Commons by a vote of 275 to 240.

The defeat affected the government's prestige rather than its existence. In a parliamentary system, ruling parties expect to carry all their measures and Prime Minister Edward Heath had thought that his immigration measures would survive by a narrow margin.

The announcement of the vote results just before midnight brought cries of "Resign!" and "Out!" from the opposition Labor

party benches. But Mr. Heath had made it plain in advance that he had no intention of resigning if defeated. In the government's view, this was an issue of secondary importance and there was no need to call a general election if the government's proposal did go down to defeat.

Wilson's Demand

Labor party leader Harold Wilson today told Mr. Heath that he should resign if he "had any sense of honor." Mr. Wilson and other Laborites harried Conservative floor leader James Prior to say whether the government would bow to last night's vote or whether it would try to jam the same bill through.

Mr. Prior replied: "The government is now reviewing the content of these rules in the light of the decision and the views expressed in the debate, and will bring amended rules before the House in due course."

Earlier today, Mr. Heath and his ministers reviewed their parliamentary defeat. Officials said the cabinet decided to wait a few weeks before trying to get roughly the same legislation through Parliament.

Unusual Amalgam

Last night's vote majority was an unusual amalgam of forces. It included virtually all Labor MPs, who oppose the government as a matter of politics, plus other MPs—those who dislike the Common Market and those who regarded the proposed immigration rules as too restrictive. The Liberal party, with only seven members in the Commons, said its MPs would vote against the rules change on the grounds that the proposed regulations would abuse civil liberties.

The Conservative party has a 28-seat majority in the Commons. Thus, it was the rebellion on its own back benches that brought Mr. Heath to grief last night. Only seven Tories voted against the measure but 30 to 35 abstained, a noteworthy display of dissent.

EEC and Uganda Issues

Virtually all are on the Conservative party's right wing, which does not approve of Britain's entry into the Common

Airport Police Seize Man

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 23 (AP).—A man armed with a revolver was spotted standing near a National Airlines boarding gate at the airport here yesterday. He was arrested by three officers on a weapons charge. Police identified the man as Ronald George Pollock, 28, of Orlando. He was charged with possession of a deadly weapon and assaulting a police officer.

Market on Jan. 1. In addition, many Conservatives felt that under the proposed rules change, white workers from Australia, Canada and New Zealand would be taking a second place in the job queue to "foreigners" from the Continent.

Other back-benchers had been looking for a chance to rap Mr. Heath for taking in expelled Asians from Uganda, for adopting wage-and-price controls and for softening his hard line against trade unions. Last night, this group found its opportunity.

The rejected measures would have given immigrant workers from the eight other Common Market nations the right to enter Britain freely in search of work and reside here as long as they held jobs. The government had no choice in the matter. Free movement of labor is a cardinal principle of the Common Market.

Commonwealth immigrants, white and black, have been denied free entry since 1963, when the government decided that it must curb the inflow of colored workers to avoid race problems. Since then, Commonwealth immigrants have been accepted only in limited numbers and if they had pursued a job with an employer.

The only change the new rules would have made for them was to limit their stay to 12 months. A Commonwealth white worker, once in, can stay here for three years, with indefinite prolongations of that term.

Exodus Expected

Immigrants from Continental Europe are likely to be outnumbered by Britons who will search for better jobs in the Netherlands and Germany.

But emotions have been riding high, disregarding these facts. The Daily Express commissioned a Louis Harris poll in three constituencies where by-elections for Parliament seats will soon be held. Unsurprisingly, 50 percent of those polled said that Commonwealth workers should have the first crack at British jobs while less than 20 percent wanted the preference for Common Market citizens.

The government must open Britain's doors to Common Market workers on the Jan. 1 entry date. So it will simply make some minor changes in its immigration rules and bring them back to the Commons.

The next time, Mr. Heath might hold off on changing measures that apply to Commonwealth citizens, to avoid the disturbing comparison.

The larger question is whether, once having smelled blood, the anti-Heath Conservatives again will join Labor and force the government into an election sooner than it had planned.

Kennedy Asks NATO to Aid Atlantic Ties

Javits Warns Meeting Of Polarization Peril

By David Binder

BOSTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Top Democrats and Republicans, led by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, took the rostrum at the North Atlantic assembly here today to call for a renewal of transatlantic ties between the United States and Western Europe.

Sen. Kennedy, D., Mass., told the meeting of 200 legislators that the war in Indochina had caused a neglect of European relations with the United States.

Recalling that his brother, the late President John F. Kennedy, had sought a system of transatlantic cooperation, he said, one day after the ninth anniversary of his death: "I can think of no more fitting memorial to him than that we work together for the realization of his dream."

Sen. Javits, R., N.Y., told the delegates from the 14 member countries of NATO that the choice facing Europe was "polarization on the two sides of the Atlantic or closer Atlantic unity and integration."

Finlandization

Sen. Javits put his foot in it with his original statement on behalf of the so-called Committee of Nine by saying that West Europe faced the possible danger of "Finlandization."

When reminded that this could be interpreted as a slur against neutral Finland, where the talks on a general European security conference have just begun, he manfully retracted the usage and had it struck from the record.

It appeared that the majority of the legislators from Europe and the United States were as attracted as much as they were repelled by the prospects of closer relations between East and West in this region.

Again and again, warnings were raised against the growing Soviet military potential and again and again the parliamentarians spoke of the prospects for greater East-West cooperation in the spirit of détente.

One issue on which there was unanimity concerned the military use of weather. The assembly adopted a resolution this afternoon calling for a global pact barring interference with the climate.

The resolution was drafted by Sen. Chalmers Felt, D., R.I., and submitted through the assembly's Scientific Committee.

Follows Sealed Plan

Sen. Felt noted that he had started his proposal for worldwide protection of seabeds from use of nuclear weapons confirmed in a United Nations convention, in the same fashion five years ago in the NATO assembly.

Today's resolution, similar to one submitted to the U.S. Senate earlier this year, calls for prohibition of any activity designed to influence the environment as a weapon of war. This includes "weather modification," such as rain-cloud seeding, which Sen. Felt believes was used for war purposes in Vietnam by the United States, provoking earthquakes and attempting to change ocean currents or start tidal waves.

Sen. Felt hopes that the resolution will reach the UN and be adopted as a global treaty in the same fashion as his seabed resolution.

Norway Navy Hunts 'Object'

(Continued from Page 1)

nuclear submarine, which can remain under water for a long time or that the ship had somehow succeeded in surfacing unnoticed to "breathe."

A member of the Norwegian Storting, an expert on defense matters, announced in parliament that the object was "almost certainly a Warsaw Pact vessel."

The expert supporter's opinion by saying that there had been "serious electronic jamming" before the underwater object was detected and "we all know how advanced the Soviet Union is in electronic warfare."

The government remained in close touch with the military but it did not say how it would react should the submerged object turn out to be a Soviet nuclear submarine violating the northern flank of the NATO alliance.

Jean Genet Reported Expelled by Jordan

BEIRUT, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The Jordanian government today expelled French playwright Jean Genet, Palestinian guerrilla sources said.

Genet arrived in Amman four days ago after visits to Lebanon and Syria. He is visiting the Middle East to write a book about the Arab struggle against Israel.

The sources said he was deported from Jordan "because he is a great friend of the Palestinian revolution."



SOLDIER BOY—A 15-year-old veteran of the CIA-sponsored "secret army" of Maj. Gen. Vang Pao, head of pro-government hill tribesmen in Laos. The boy has been fighting with the group for two years.

GIs Eat Thanksgiving Turkey, While B-52s Hammer North

SAIGON, Nov. 23 (AP).—The 28,000 American troops still in South Vietnam today celebrated what may be their last Thanksgiving Day in this country, while B-52 bombers continued their relentless attacks on supply bases in the North Vietnamese peninsula.

American troops dined on canned turkey, sweet potatoes and pumpkin pie. Many of them were hoping that a cease-fire agreement would get them home for Christmas. GIs in Quang Tri and other combat areas received their traditional dinners by helicopter.

Dublin Moves Against IRA

(Continued from Page 1)

group's emotionally historic support in the country.

EEC Vote Cited

The recent Common Market referendum here, when a surprisingly large five-to-one majority supported entry into the European Economic Community, was viewed as cementing the government's overall position and a sharp blow to the IRA. Both the IRA Provisionals and the Marxist Official wing, which also was affected by the new measure, actively opposed Ireland's entry into the EEC.

Another factor in the crackdown is the realization by Dublin officials that the IRA—both the Provisionals, and relatively quiescent Officials—view Northern Ireland as part of a national struggle for an all-socialist republic. Riots and disturbances against the police in Ballyshannon, County Donegal, as well as the border town of Dundalk, have stirred anxiety in the government.

Opposing politicians say that so long as extremists limited their activities to Ulster, the Lynch government stayed aloof of pressure to curb the IRA. Once the IRA was seen to pose a threat to the Irish government in the south, however, Mr. Lynch reacted and moved against the group.

Although government officials deny that British pressures spurred them, there has been worry here over London's success in convincing foreign governments—especially the United States and members of the EEC—that the IRA effort in Northern Ireland was often equipped and supplied from the South.

Mine Wounds Soldier

BELFAST, Nov. 23 (AP).—A British soldier was badly wounded today when he stepped on a home-made Claymore mine in a Belfast children's playground that terrorists had turned into a mine-field.

The trooper suffered severe leg wounds in the blast as his patrol crossed the playground in the Roman Catholic Andersonstown district.

Meanwhile, police theorized that a 38-year-old Catholic man slain by gunmen as he walked his dog outside Londonderry late last night was killed by an assassination squad of Protestant extremists seeking revenge for the slaying of a militia soldier the night before.

The killing, the third by Northern Ireland's sectarian murder squads in 24 hours, raised the death toll from more than three years of fighting in the province to 839.

2 Arab Guerrillas Slain

BEIRUT, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Lebanese Army troops ambushed a group of Palestinian guerrillas Tuesday in the Arkoub section of south Lebanon and killed one of them. The Palestine news agency, WAPSA, said today. On the same day, another guerrilla was shot and killed by security forces in Beirut, the agency said.

Peace Talks Snagged on Truce Control But Long Session Is A Sign of Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

the Communist powers that might wish to attend. The United States originally hoped to see the conference rolls to nine participants—the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (Russia, China, Britain, France and the United States) plus North Vietnam, South Vietnam, the Viet Cong, Provisional Revolutionary Government and the UN secretariat general.

It was then agreed to add four countries which will comprise the cease-fire control mission in South Vietnam—China, Indonesia, Poland and Hungary. But now several of nations, notably Japan, are hating that they want to attend.

North Vietnam has insisted that the "troop-contributing nation" which have had forces fight in South Vietnam, should be included from the conference, ruling out Korea, Australia, Zealand and the Philippines.

But Malaysia, Singapore, India and others are understood to be considering the advancement bids to join the conference particularly if Japan is going to participate. The United States apparently would still prefer to keep the conference as small as possible, but at the same time there are Washington policymakers who will want to see Japanese participation as a healthy element in achieving future stability in Southeast Asia. Neither is there agreement about the site of the conference although it has been agreed it should be in a "neutral location"—that is, not the capital of one of the big powers and the specifically, not in Paris. A chairmanship of the conference is also undecided.

Whether Mr. Kissinger and the U.S. will attempt to clean these details in the secret is not yet known, but it is doubtful. One solution which would be to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to convene the conference after consultation with the five permanent members of the Security Council. It would toss the debate over membership into wider forum and in effect put the United Nations on the agenda of the conference, rather than United States and North Vietnam.

© Los Angeles Times.

Civilians Repatriation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP).—U.S. officials say the proposed Vietnam peace pact provides the return of 51 American civilians missing or held prisoner in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The nine-point plan calls for return of "all captured and detained personnel" on the pull of U.S. troops following a cease-fire.

According to Mr. Kissinger, applies to civilians as well military prisoners. He says North Vietnam is responsible for counting for and repatriating prisoners and the missing throughout Indochina.

The number of U.S. services captured or missing in China totals around 1,800, of which 545 are believed to have been captured.

Nearly all the 51 civilians believed to have been captured although the Communists have given little information at them.

Helsinki Blacked Out

HELSINKI, Nov. 23 (AP).—This city was totally blacked out for 24 minutes tonight due to a breakdown in the main municipal power station. Most telephone and Telex communications were cut before the break or before the city was fixed.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	17	63	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy
ANAKA	17	63	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Cloudy
BAGDAD	24	73	Sunny
BELGRADE	18	63	Cloudy
BELLIN	8	43	Rain
BOMBAY	8	43	Fair
BUDAPEST	8	43	Fair
CAIRO	28	83	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	27	81	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	63	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	63	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Fair
FLORENCE	18	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	63	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	43	Rain
HELSINKI	1	30	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	19	63	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy
LISBON	16	61	Rain
LONDON	4	43	Fair
MADRID	14	57	Overcast
MILAN	8	43	Overcast
MONTREAL	7	39	Rain
MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
MUNICH	4	39	Rain
NEW YORK	1	30	Sunny
NICE	19	63	Fair
OSLO	2	35	Snow
PARIS	8	43	Cloudy
PRAGUE	8	43	Fair
ROME	18	63	Cloudy
SOFTIA	3	37	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Rain
TEL AVIV	21	70	Fair
TUNIS	24	73	Fair
VENICE	8	43	Overcast
WARSAW	6	43	Overcast
WASHINGTON	3	36	Fair
ZURICH	8	43	Overcast

Forecasters' readings: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

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Obituaries

Marie Wilson, 56, Starred In 'My Friend Irma' on TV

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 23 (AP).—Actress Marie Wilson, 56, the blonde comedienne who played Irma, the beautiful but dumb secretary on the "My Friend Irma" radio and television shows, died today.

The cause of death was not immediately known. Miss Wilson had been off the air for more than a dozen years when she took the voice role two years ago as the housewife in the short-lived cartoon show, "Where's Huddles?"

Miss Wilson signed her first contract at the age of 15 with Warner Bros. and, soon afterward, had a major role in "Boy Meets Girl," starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien.

"I never had time for high

school or to be a teen-ager," she told an interviewer recently. "You know, I'm really getting smart helping my boy with his homework."

Miss Wilson was known for her unusual, high-pitched but soft voice, used to accent her apparent on-camera behavior. She also had a figure that was ranked with other film beauties of the 1950s, such as Jane Russell and Dagny.

For seven years, she appeared in Ken Murray's Blackouts on the stage, doing a tongue-in-cheek striptease.

Miss Wilson is survived by her husband, television producer Robert Fallon, and a 14-year-old son.



Marie Wilson, in 1954

Brandt Victory Was Bolstered By Youth Vote

Koyo Okeda

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (AP).—Koyo Okeda, 77, popularly known as Mount Fuji's personal photographer, died yesterday of cancer of the gall bladder.

Mr. Okeda, who signed his photographs "Foxy," devoted 60 years of his life to photographing Japan's famous mountain. He made 380,000 photographs of the sacred mountain, which he caught in varying moods throughout the seasons from various parts of the country.

Leopold T. Wellisz

TUCKAHOE, N.Y., Nov. 23 (NYT).—Leopold T. Wellisz, 58, an industrialist, author and patron of the arts in Poland between the wars, died Monday in Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville.

Mr. Wellisz, who came from a family of industrialists, was educated at the Universities of Warsaw, Cracow and Kiev. When Poland's independence was re-established, he founded factories for munitions and locomotives. His collections of 19th-century Polish literature and art are now in the National Museum in Warsaw.

Jerome Hill

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Jerome Hill, 67, an artist and motion picture producer who gave both personal and financial encouragement to younger experimenters in the film arts, died Tuesday in St. Luke's Hospital. He had a home at Cassis near Marseilles, where he sponsored festivals in all the arts.

J.C. Tucker Sr.

BRADENTON, Fla., Nov. 23 (AP).—J. C. Tucker Sr., 87, an engineer who blasted the granite from Stone Mountain in Georgia to help create the Confederate Memorial and worked on the presidential tableau at Mount Rushmore in South Dakota, has died in a hospital here.

Cairo Editor Urges an End To Stalemate

Heikal Says Situation Is 'Eroding' Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Egypt should break the Middle East deadlock because the current state of no-war, no-peace is eroding its material and moral resources, editor Mohammed Hassanein Heikal of Al-Ahram says in Friday's editions of the newspaper.

"Those who risk nothing gain nothing, and it is better to rush into an unknown future than to stay the prisoner of a gloomy present," he wrote in his regular weekly editorial.

He said the continued stalemate amounted to a "war of attrition" against Egypt, and prevented Cairo from playing its role as the Arab leader, "which is a catastrophe without limits."

"The Arab world suffers a crisis of leadership because the Arabs do not know the truth, and a crisis of suspicion because they do not believe the truth when they hear it," he said.

"Egypt cannot wait any longer, unless it wants erosion to set in," he wrote. "Next June will mark the passage of six years since the six-day war, which is beyond anybody's power of moral and material endurance. It amounts to a war of attrition."

Mr. Heikal said a new world era has begun with the rapprochement between the United States and both Russia and China, and the emergence of Western Europe and Japan.

"In this modern age, the Middle East crisis looks as if it were a skeleton dating back to the Ice Age," he wrote.

A calculated risk is better than erosion," he said. "The Arab dream and future are fading... and the specter of chaos threatens us in a world governed by order."

Switzerland Hit By Heavy Floods

ZURICH, Nov. 23 (AP).—Swollen rivers flooded low-lying areas, set off landslides and disrupted traffic on several Swiss roads today following heavy rainfalls in the wake of a record drought.

Many farms were reported to have been inundated in the Reuss River Valley in eastern Switzerland. Flood conditions also were reported in the cantons of Lucerne, Aargau, Bern and Valais. The Aare River was reported carrying 1,000 cubic meters of water a second, 10 times as much as two weeks ago.

There were no reports of casualties.

Russian Wins Twice In U.S. Chess Match

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 23 (AP).—Russia's Anatoly Karpov took a giant leap in today's fourth round of the Church's Fried Chicken, Inc., First International Chess Tournament by winning twice yesterday in completing previously adjourned games.

Karpov—the Russian hope for displacing world champion Bobby Fischer—stood in a tie with Bent Larsen of Denmark in first place in the third-round standings of the 15-round tournament.



IN EAST BERLIN—Claus G. Subberger (left) interviewing Erich Honecker, first secretary of the Socialist Unity Party in the latter's office in the Central Committee building.

Honecker: Divided Germany Best for World

(Continued from Page 1)

graying hair and dark gray eyes, he wore a dark suit with a flaming red figured necktie.

At 60, Mr. Honecker, who has been a Communist since his youth in the Saar, looked fit for a man who had been jailed 10 years by the Nazis. Told this, he smiled and said in his clear, strong voice: "In German we have a saying: 'Prison is good for your health—if it doesn't kill you.'"

The interview, which took place in the huge Central Committee headquarters and lasted an hour and a half, was described by Mr. Honecker as his first with a Western newsmen. Also present was Paul Markowski, head of the Central Committee's International Department.

Before being received, the interviewer was asked to outline in writing what he wanted to discuss. An agenda was submitted; other topics were appended by the East Germans. Then specific answers to both were supplied.

Thereafter, the first secretary replied to direct questioning. What follows is the substance of his principal comments, oral and written.

Since Oct. 7—obviously to confirm improving relations with West Germany—11,979 prisoners have been released under an amnesty for East Germany's 23d anniversary. Approximately 14,000 more will be freed by Jan. 31. On Oct. 7, there were 37,726 prisoners, including 7,182 held pending trial, Mr. Honecker explained.

"Murderers, sexual offenders, violent criminals and convicts

who have committed crimes against humanity under the Nazi regime will remain in prison," he added.

He sharply denied that any of those being freed had been held without valid reason.

Discussing the Soviet Union, the first secretary stressed that East Germany was firmly allied with it and with the other countries of the Communist bloc and that "we are drawing closer and closer together."

On the subject of the German future, he predicted that an "exchange of permanent representation" between the two German states will be advantageous for the European climate. But when asked if some form of confederation might ultimately be envisioned, he was negative.

Improving Contacts

Apart from his rejection of reunification, he said he thought human relationships between the two countries were improving. Together, he explained, the four-power accord on Berlin and the agreement between the two Germanys, both completed this fall, "have created good conditions for visiting the German Democratic Republic from the West."

"I assume that more and more people will use the border crossing points," he continued. "As soon as the agreements have been ratified, we will open four more border-crossing points on the frontier with the Federal Republic—not four more in the Berlin Wall. But the frontier and the wall remain as existing realities. It is a fact that stabilized borders constitute an aid to peace."

Here, Mr. Honecker spoke at length on the subject of ideological differences even while government-to-government relations improve. A useful détente will be continued and expanded under the newly re-elected Brandt government in Bonn, he said, and this helps achieve the necessary goal of coexistence between states.

However, he added that he could see "no possibility of ideological convergence," since the two systems are based on "totally different fundamental principles."

"We strive for the power of the workers and the peasants and the development of a truly Socialist society," Mr. Honecker said. "On this issue, Brandt's Social Democratic party took a

totally opposite view—and this will continue."

Specifically on Berlin—quite apart from the wall—Mr. Honecker showed that certain jurisdictional disagreements with the Western allies had simply been papered over. He insisted that the agreement between the United States, Britain and France "speaks only of the Western sectors of Berlin."

"The agreement establishes that, despite this accord, the four powers retain their previous rights," he added. "However, people respect reality. Therefore, we base our interpretation of the agreement on West Berlin only."

Treaty Principles

Allied diplomats involved in negotiating the accord say that its first paragraph enunciates general principles involving all of Berlin but that the second paragraph refers only to the West, involving the U.S., British and French sectors.

As a result, Mr. Honecker expects the United States to open an embassy in East Berlin even while maintaining that, theoretically, it still has occupation rights there, as in West Berlin.

Furthermore, he said, East Germany expects to continue trading with West Germany and through West Germany with its Common Market partners, as has been done for some years. The treaty creating the bloc acknowledges that commerce between the two Germanys is an "internal" matter for Bonn, and the new agreement between the two Germanys specifically protects this association between East Germany and the European Economic Community.

"There is a paragraph in the basic treaty initiated by Bonn," Mr. Honecker noted, "which confirms that trade between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic will continue on the same basis as before. I am not giving away any secrets by saying that this was done at the special request of Bonn, and we agreed because we have no intention of downgrading our trade with Bonn."

He said it amounts to 7 percent of East German trade, 40 percent of which is with the Soviet Union and 30 percent with other countries in the Communist bloc.

UN Council Urges Lisbon To End War

U.S. Supports Move For Talks In Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., 23 (AP).—The United States ed against Portugal yesterday supported a unanimous move the Security Council to end fighting in Portugal's African colonies.

Ambassador George Bush he cast the rare U.S. vote against Portugal because he believed resolution "reflected a will to get into negotiations" but Lisbon and rebel leaders.

It calls on Portugal to "immediately its military troops and all acts of repression in the African territories. Bush objected to the words of repression" and explaining the council that the U.S. was that there is no pro such acts in Portuguese Guinea and Mozambique.

The resolution also calls Portugal to negotiate with parties concerned" for an end fighting in the three territories and to permit the people achieve self-determination independence."

Mr. Bush voted for the resolution even though he had to persuade the sponsors—Guinea, Somalia and the Sudan permit a separate vote on part about ending "acts of repression."

Portugal officially rejected resolution today but offers discuss the situation with can states.

An official statement issued the Foreign Ministry in Lisbon proposed meetings with the envoys of neighboring African states and invited the UN to spect the "liberated zones." Portugal contends are not controlled by the rebels.

In other action:

● The Political Committee adopted a resolution calling a special committee to examine the convening of a world disarmament conference. The resolution—approved by 111-1 with one abstention, the U.S. States—called for a 35-nation committee to report to the General Assembly next year.

The proposal for a disarmament conference sponsored by countries, has drawn varying responses from the nuclear powers. The United States opposes an "unwieldy" forum for "nuclear" disarmament negotiations, while supporting the U.S. has set preconditions. France Britain have expressed qual support if all the nuclear states agree to participate. The U.S. Committee to report to the General Assembly next year.

● A Norwegian diplomat has spent years trying to raise UN financial woes said the little political will could wipe out the \$86.4-million debt. But in reporting to the Budget Committee of the Assembly, Algard indicated that the U.S. for a solution does not exist urged governments "to recon the question 'urgently once in

Grechko to Visit Paris

PARIS, Nov. 23 (UPI).—S Defense Minister Andrei Gre will arrive Monday for a five official visit.

Canon Calculators.

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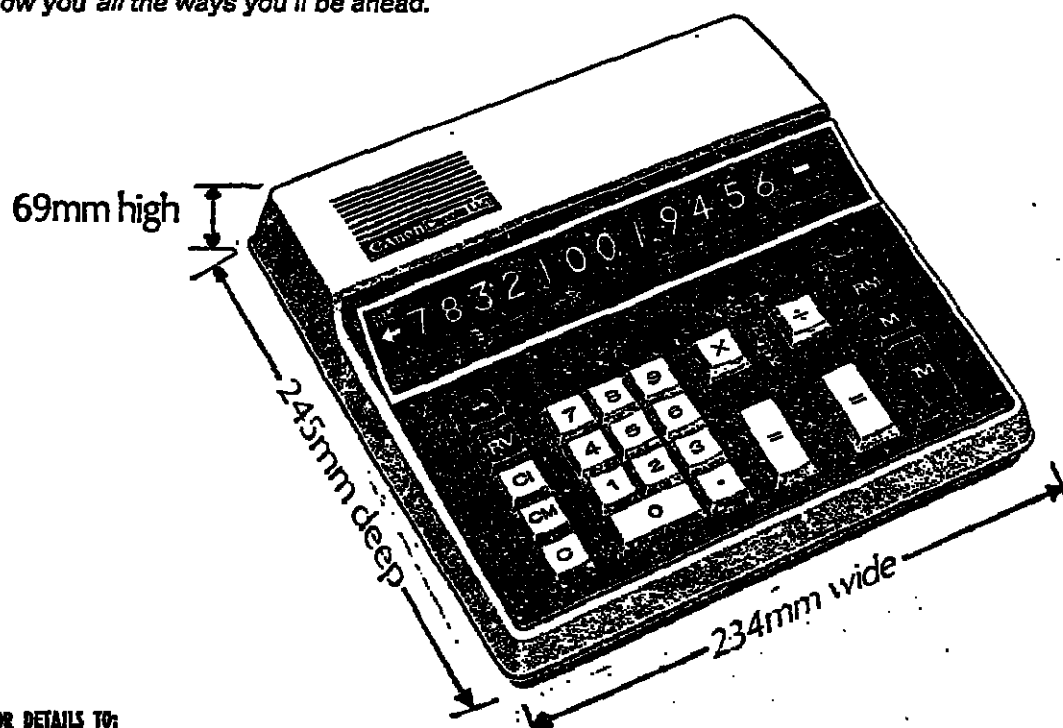
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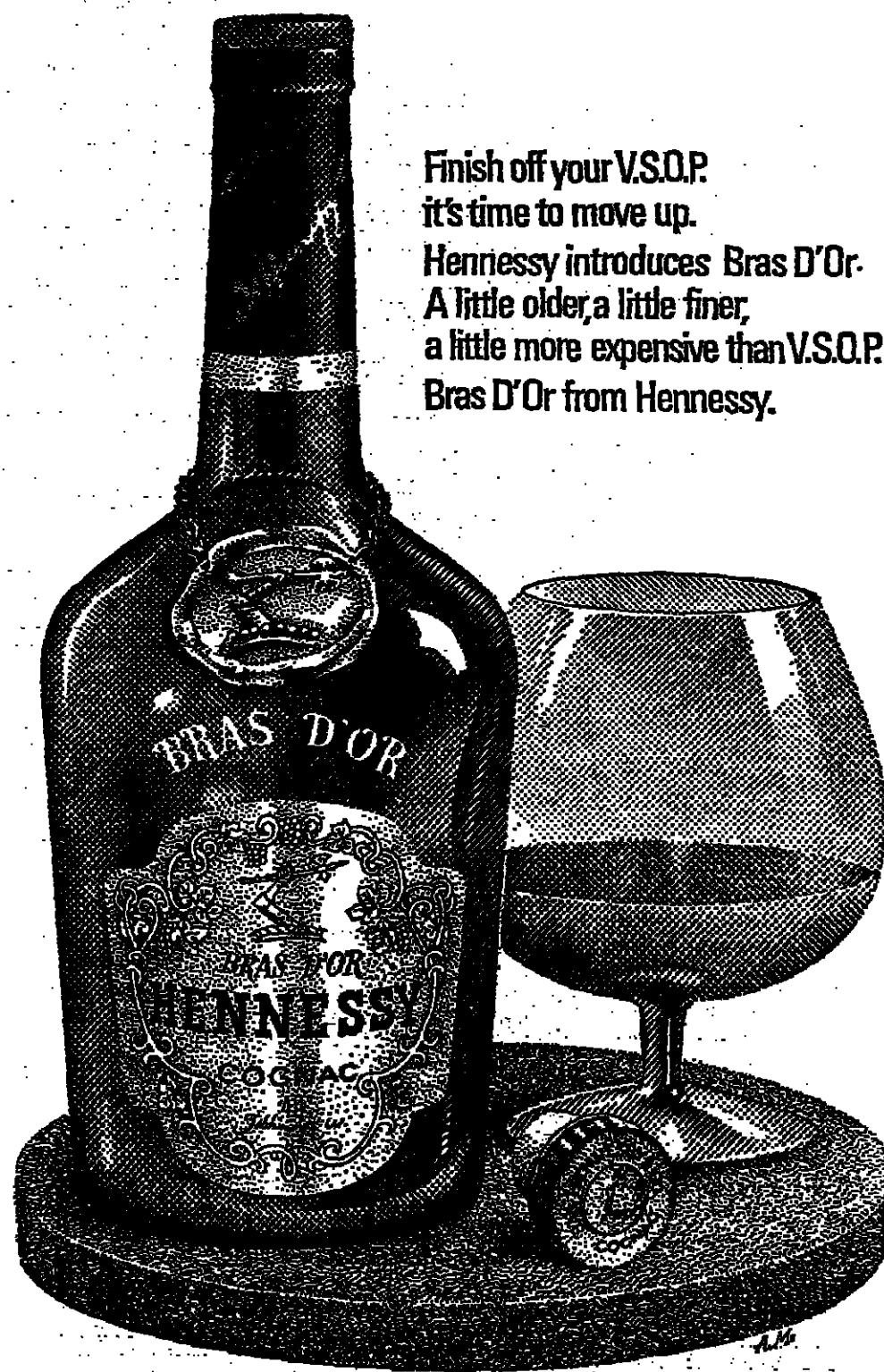
Da Nang Mayor Fired by Thieu In Rice Scandal

DA NANG, South Vietnam, Nov. 23 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu has fired the mayor of Da Nang, South Vietnam's second-largest city, in the aftermath of a scandal in which rice purveyors were charged out of rice purchased by the United States. Deputy Mayor Nguyen Khue Tanh said today that the mayor Col. Nguyen Ngoc Khoi, had been dismissed about 10 days ago. Col. Khoi had been Da Nang's mayor and chief of Quang Nam Province for about four years.

Mr. Tanh refused to discuss the reason for Col. Khoi's dismissal. However, American officials have accused the former mayor of being the chief culprit in the rice scandal involving the Saigon newspaper "Tin Song," controlled by Mr. Thieu's closest adviser, published a report linking Col. Khoi with the incident. Col. Khoi reportedly still holds his office pending selection of a replacement.

The quarter of a million refugees in the province are largely dependent on rice bought with U.S. aid dollars. They found two months ago that their rations contained low-grade broken rice, mixed with dirt, gravel and bits of nylon.

U.S. officials discovered the swindle and reported it. One said that it involved "hundreds of thousands of tons of rice," but no official count was made public.



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Despite Official Campaigns, Russians Are Smoking More

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The film opened with a candid sequence of 14-year-old boys smoking on a park bench. Next it zoomed in on long-haired, guitar-playing youths singing a single about how cool and grown-up it was to smoke. Then it picked up some white-aproned women working in a cigarette factory telling an interviewer that they did not consider smoking harmful.

Suddenly an authoritative male narrator interjected: "The nicotine from five cigarettes can kill a rabbit. The nicotine from 100 cigarettes can kill a horse. What about man?" Within minutes, viewers heard that a smoker was 13 times as likely to get cancer or stomach ulcers as a non-smoker.

Smoke More Now
This was one Soviet approach to a worldwide problem. But despite the expansion of anti-smoking campaigns here, statistics show that Ivan Ivanov, the Soviet John Doe, is smoking more than ever.

"We cannot say that the number of people who smoke is decreasing," despite our efforts," acknowledged Semyon B. Tokar, a senior researcher in health education, who is concerned primarily with preventive-health propaganda for industry.

Last year, Soviet smokers spent 3 billion rubles, the equivalent of \$3.5 billion, twice that compared to a decade before. In 1970, the last year that the Soviet Union published figures on cigarette production, tobacco factories in the nation rolled out 323 billion cigarettes under numerous brand names and 41.8 billion cigarettes were imported, mostly from Bulgaria but also from Cuba and the United States.

Compared With U.S.
This total of 344.6 billion cigarettes smoked last year compared with 586 billion in the United States, a rise of 12 billion over 1970, despite the numerous American anti-smoking advertisements.

The increase in Soviet cigarette consumption since 1959 was much steeper—almost 50 percent, compared with a 16 percent rise in population.

Everyday experience tends to bear out the statistics. A foreigner traveling from the south of Siberia is repeatedly offered cigarettes by Soviet citizens, who have such a strong image of Americans as smokers that they are surprised to meet one who turns down a cigarette.

Russians are often surprised to see that many Americans are kicking the tobacco habit and smoke that few Russians have

successfully kicked—the Russian expression is "thrown"—cigarettes. The most well-known failure is Leonid Y. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, who confided to a French correspondent last fall that he had a special cigarette case with a timer that allowed it to open only once every 45 minutes.

"Yesterday," he said, "using this system I was able to smoke only 17 cigarettes a day." During the Kremlin reception for President Nixon in May, Mr. Brezhnev was the only top-ranking official on either side seen with a cigarette in his hand.

Medical Students Worst
About 62 percent of the men and 10 to 12 percent of the women in Moscow smoke, according to Leonid V. Orlovsky, a senior researcher at the Central Institute for Scientific Research in Health Education. In an interview, he said that the worst group of female smokers were young medical and nursing students.

Mr. Orlovsky said that children had been made a special target of research and propaganda, based on the conviction that the best way to reduce smoking was to prevent it from starting.

From 1956 to 1963 and from 1967 to 1970, he studied about 20,000 children from 8 to 17 years old. He found that 65 percent of the boys and 47 percent of the girls tried smoking or started seriously before 18, the legal age for buying cigarettes.

With a number of educational programs, he said, "we achieved a sharp decrease in smoking" in the experimental schools. One of his favorite techniques was to have two boys, one spotted as a smoker and the other a non-smoker, go to the front of the class, hop on one foot for 30 seconds and then have the other students record which one's blood pressure rose faster.

He said he would often tell the smokers that they could not be athletes, pilots or astronauts if they kept it up.

Yet for a nation that regularly demonstrates the ability to mount impressive propaganda campaigns, the anti-smoking effort, although in some ways more pervasive than in the United States, still seems modest.

The Soviet citizen encounters many more public places where smoking is forbidden than the American does—in subways, buses, most theaters and lobbies (except for a special smoking room) plus cafeterias, many factories and shops, and often on airplanes (again except for a special, designated area). There is no cigarette advertising.



A DIVINE SIGN—Irreverent parkers at Linden Trinity Methodist Church in Johannesburg heed the word, or face prompt action from another higher authority.

Non-Revolutionary Plan to End Traffic Congestion Set for Rome

ROME, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—The Rome City Council today announced plans to end traffic paralysis in the city center by shutting it off to all through traffic by private vehicles.

The announcement was made by Luigi Pallottini, the council's chief traffic officer, at a much-heralded press conference to present his answer to Rome's chaotic traffic situation. The increase of private automobile traffic in the narrow, winding streets of the city center has turned the Italian capital into one of the world's most car-choked cities.

Mr. Pallottini said that he was tackling the problem piecemeal by carving nine sections out of central Rome. He said that stiff new traffic restrictions would be applied to the sections, one after another, to keep out all private vehicles except those of residents and people who had business there. Eventually, traffic would be banned from one section to another.

Mr. Pallottini admitted that his plan, for which he declined to give a precise timetable, was a series of ad hoc moves and would not immediately cause a dramatic revolution in the city's traffic situation.

Mr. Pallottini said that an overall plan, commissioned by the Rome City Council and believed to propose more sweeping changes, recently had been completed by a Rome University professor of town planning.

But he said that the plan still was lying in a safe because of a dispute between the City Council and the regional audit board over the terms of payment to the professor and his commission of experts.

Eggs Thrown at Suharto on Roman Street

ROME, Nov. 23 (AP).—Three eggs were thrown when the motorcade of Indonesian President Suharto was on its way to the Quirinal Palace here today. Two youths were arrested.

The eggs did not hit Mr. Suharto's car but struck the face of an Italian official riding in another automobile. President Suharto arrived on a visit to Italy from Brussels today.

U.K. Increases Commitment To Concorde More Than Doubles Its Production Fund

By Michael Stern

LONDON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The government today again increased its commitment to the Concorde, the controversial 1,800-mile-an-hour airliner, raising to \$822 million the amount it is willing to lend the British Aircraft Corp. to finance production of the plane.

This sum is in addition to the \$2.77 billion the British and French governments already have spent on research and development. Further development costs are expected, and production of the Concorde in France will require new loans to Aerospatiale, the French aircraft manufacturer that is BAC's partner in the venture.

The total cost of the project is not and may never be known because of the secrecy both governments have imposed. But it will be the most expensive aircraft venture ever undertaken.

Easy Passage Seen

A bill embodying the government's intentions, published today, more than doubles the amount of production financing it is willing to extend to BAC in the form of loans or loan guarantees. The previous authorization, which the corporation is expected to catch up with early next year, was \$394 million.

The bill is expected to pass easily, despite widespread opposition to the Concorde project.

The plane has been criticized by environmentalists and also some airline officials who have complained about the high cost of buying and operating it. The price of the first production models to be delivered in 1974 will be \$60 million, about double the cost of the latest generation of Boeing-747s.

Airlines have been slow to buy it. So far, only Air France and the British Overseas Airways Corp., both government owned, have signed firm contracts to buy. Their orders total nine. In addition, less binding agreements have been signed by China, for three, and by Iran, for two with an option of a third.

Sixteen production models are now under construction and materials have been ordered for six more. It is expected that even if every option is taken up, most of the development costs still would have to be written off. Doubts also have been expressed over the recoverability of the production loans.

After U.S. Savings Bonds, AT&T Shares

Israeli Bonds Third Most Popular Security

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK (NYT).—Last Thursday night, Moshe Dayan, Israel's defense minister, had a kosher dinner of brisket of beef with some 3,000 Chicagoans. Each had bought at least \$2,500 of State of Israel bonds this year. Sunday night at a Holiday Inn in Allentown, Pa., Zeev C. R. Hansen, chairman of the Mack Truck Co., received the Holy City of Peace Award from Jacob Barmore, a member of Israel's Permanent Mission to the United Nations. Mack announced on Nov. 1 that it purchased \$1 million of State of Israel bonds.

Through such efforts, State of Israel bonds have become the third most widely held security in the world. Only U.S. Government Savings Bonds and American Telephone and Telegraph Co. common stock are owned by more individuals, according to the Development Corporation for Israel, sole underwriter for the bonds. Between \$275 million and \$300 million of these relatively low-yielding bonds will be sold in the United States this year, up from a record total of \$250 million last year and \$211 million in 1970.

Started in 1951

Since 1951, when Israel, then less than three years old, began to sell the bonds, more than \$3.1 billion have been purchased by individuals and institutional investors outside the country—85 percent in the United States.

In 1951, Wall Street's investment banking firms "wouldn't touch Israel bonds with a 10-foot pole," one commercial banker who has been handling them for years recalled last week.

Without Wall Street's help, Israel set up its own organization. The Development Corporation for Israel, with headquarters in New York City, runs a network of 55 offices throughout the United States and Canada to sell the bonds through volunteers.

State of Israel bonds are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, but the volunteers who sell them are exempt. They don't have to take the tests given security salesmen, but they don't get any commissions for selling the bonds.

The Development Corporation for Israel gets a 6 percent commission for selling the bonds, a figure much larger than the spread between the price to the public and the proceeds to the borrower for most bond issues. The Israeli government gets \$940 from each \$1,000 bond sold; few American corporations get less than \$890 when they sell bonds.

The large underwriting commissions finance the expenses of the bond campaigns. If there are any profits, they go to the American Society for Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Israel, a philanthropic agency that gives money to cultural and charitable organizations in Israel. The American society owns all the shares of the Development Corporation for Israel.

Two Types
Currently, the State of Israel is offering two types of bonds—\$750 million of development bonds to be sold to individuals and \$250 million to be sold to banks, pension funds and other institutions.

Individuals can buy either interest-bearing bonds, which carry a 4 percent interest coupon, or capital appreciation bonds that pay 180 percent of the issue price at maturity. Both come due in 15 years and both are nontransferable until March 1, 1975.

The capital appreciation bonds come in denominations whose issue price is as small as \$100 (recommended as bar mitzvah gifts) and as large as \$10,000.

The State of Israel's issue for banks and institutions carries a 5 1/2 percent rate, comes due in 20 years and can be redeemed on 90 days' notice, a provision that is seldom exercised.

Purchases
Since these bonds have been offered, some \$150 million have been purchased by banks, \$100 million by union pension funds and management profit-sharing plans and \$75 million by insurance companies, universities and Jewish institutions. At least 220 of the nation's 300 biggest banks have bought Israeli bonds.

Why would a bank buy a 5 1/2

percent 20-year Israel bond when it could put its money in a U.S. government bond yielding more? It's a matter of business considerations, one commercial banker explained.

Jesse Mohorovic, who does public relations for the development corporation, said, "While the bonds sold to institutions carry a relatively modest coupon of 5 1/2 percent, the fact that they are helping to build a future for Israel no doubt has affected the corporate conscience."

The \$1.7 billion of Israeli bonds sold to individuals have been sold almost entirely to Jews. Some other denominational groups, such as the Baptists, have purchased Israeli bonds to show feeling for the Biblical land.

Although the bonds are non-transferable, Israel will redeem up to \$2,500 of them a month to pay "bona fide tourist" expenses. Older bond issues can be exchanged without limit.

Missionaries Report For Uganda Census

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 23 (UPI).—About 500 European missionaries and pastors reported to diocesan offices throughout Uganda today for a special census ordered by President Idi Amin two days ago.

Most foreign missionaries in Uganda are Roman Catholic priests and nuns from Italy, France and Ireland. But there are also about 60 Britons working with the Church Missionary Society and a few Americans belonging to the Baptists and to gospel missions.

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The State of Israel's issue for banks and institutions carries a 5 1/2 percent rate, comes due in 20 years and can be redeemed on 90 days' notice, a provision that is seldom exercised.

Purchases
Since these bonds have been offered, some \$150 million have been purchased by banks, \$100 million by union pension funds and management profit-sharing plans and \$75 million by insurance companies, universities and Jewish institutions. At least 220 of the nation's 300 biggest banks have bought Israeli bonds.

Why would a bank buy a 5 1/2

percent 20-year Israel bond when it could put its money in a U.S. government bond yielding more? It's a matter of business considerations, one commercial banker explained.

Jesse Mohorovic, who does public relations for the development corporation, said, "While the bonds sold to institutions carry a relatively modest coupon of 5 1/2 percent, the fact that they are helping to build a future for Israel no doubt has affected the corporate conscience."

The \$1.7 billion of Israeli bonds sold to individuals have been sold almost entirely to Jews. Some other denominational groups, such as the Baptists, have purchased Israeli bonds to show feeling for the Biblical land.

Although the bonds are non-transferable, Israel will redeem up to \$2,500 of them a month to pay "bona fide tourist" expenses. Older bond issues can be exchanged without limit.

Two Types
Currently, the State of Israel is offering two types of bonds—\$750 million of development bonds to be sold to individuals and \$250 million to be sold to banks, pension funds and other institutions.

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The New BMW 520

The Embodiment of BMW's Total Experience

With each new model BMW advances the art of automotive engineering—shaping and anticipating technology. Guided by the principle that only the better car brings out the best in the experienced driver. This dedication to excellence finds its expression in the all-new BMW 520, the embodiment of BMW's total experience. The result is close to automotive perfection—a unique combination of sports car performance, safety and functional comfort. The new BMW 520: tomorrow's technology—available today.

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BMW safety chassis. Spring struts and stabilizer for front axle. Plus BMW's unequalled fully-independent rear suspension.

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BMW's new axially-adjustable steering wheel and exclusive three-dimensionally-adjustable driver's seat (optional extras).

Advanced Safety

Dual twin circuit brake system. Computer-designed shock-absorbing safety zones, plus integrated roll bar.



BMW—sheer driving pleasure



Deepening Shadow

In sending a Harvard specialist in Asian affairs to jail for contempt of court, a federal judge in Boston has all but wiped out the right of either newsmen or scholars to protect confidential sources of information before grand juries. He has also taken a long step toward legitimizing misuse of grand juries as instruments of political intimidation.

The all-embracing compass given by District Judge W. Arthur Garrity to the Supreme Court's recent decision on press subpoenas confirms the gloomiest fears of those who felt that the Supreme Court was thereby acquiescing in serious infringement of First Amendment guarantees of a free press. The limitations on the sweep of the Supreme Court ruling, which Justice Powell had noted in a separate concurring opinion, were brushed aside by the Boston judge as of little significance. In his opinion Justice Powell had specifically rejected the notion that state or federal authorities were free to annex the press as "an investigative arm of government."

Judge Garrity's interpretation of the law was given as he overrode last-minute objections to the jailing of Prof. Samuel L. Popkin for refusing to answer certain questions put to him early last year by a federal grand jury investigating the distribution of the Pentagon Papers.

In the end, Prof. Popkin's refusal came down solely to an unwillingness to reveal the names of governmental officials who had aided him in his research on aspects of the Vietnam war. He had already testified that he had no direct knowledge about the distribution or publication of the papers themselves and he had made clear his

readiness to answer questions pertaining to other scholars, including Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, who is under federal indictment in California in connection with release of the documents. The government itself hinted that it did not believe Prof. Popkin had any information that would help the grand jury in its mission.

Unquestionably, there is room for argument on the extent to which the First Amendment provides the same immunities to scholars that it does to the press—if, indeed, those immunities remain in place even for the press.

The Supreme Court has made the point in the recent subpoena cases that validation of a reporter's claim to use the First Amendment as a shield might open the way for similar claims by lecturers, opinion pollsters, dramatists, novelists and others wrapping themselves in the mantle of public information. Without pretending that the line would be easy to draw, we believe that a valid distinction is possible for experts with bona fide academic credentials. The Kinsey Report, for example, relied on the accounts of 5,000 people who told of committing adultery—a crime in virtually all states. Certainly, no one would have expected its authors to have given a grand jury their names.

There can be no argument about the chilling effect of the Popkin jailing on freedom of research in controversial areas of current public policy. Continuation of the present trend in judicial decisions, prompted by far-reaching federal prosecution, will make it increasingly difficult for reporters or scholars to penetrate the wall of official secrecy behind which the public officials can hide their errors and transgressions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sergeant vs. Generals

An inspiring modern fable might well have told the story how a lowly sergeant caught the generals in the act of falsifying the records after they disobeyed the President of the United States. In this historic fable tale, the sergeant would have triumphed over the awesome preponderance of rank. The system which allowed such flagrant defiance of civilian policy by the military would have been reformed. The sergeant would have received the public thanks of the President.

Such stories, of course, do not happen. Sgt. Lonnie Franks must suspect this, now that he has learned that his disclosures of the illegal bombing strikes against North Vietnam by Maj. Gen. John D. Lavelle have been dismissed by the Air Force, even though the illegal action has been acknowledged. Nor has any persuasive answer been given to Gen. Lavelle's extensive testimony claim-

ing that he had actually been encouraged by the joint chiefs of staff and the secretary of defense to bomb, counter to publicly proclaimed presidential policy.

The fact that Sgt. Franks, and all future concerned low-ranking Davids confronted by law-breaking Goliaths, have been taught that you can't fight the Pentagon may not come as much of a revelation to political pragmatists. But leaving aside the starry-eyed might-have-beens of an inspiring modern fable, the American people could rest more easily if those senators, who briefly pursued the Lavelle case, were not to let it drop quietly into a file marked "Official Whitewash."

The question of civilian control—or of the credibility of presidential policy pronouncements—is not to be left lightly to a debate between the sergeants and the generals.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The 'European' Conference

Representatives of no less than 32 European states, from Moscow to San Marino, plus the United States and Canada, are assembled in Helsinki to lay the groundwork for a European security conference. The facade of publicity surrounding such a conclave—and the hopes it may awaken of détente and even disarmament—cannot mask the fact that it is a project of Soviet policy and propaganda. During its long incubation period its emphasis has shifted several times. For a while it was aimed primarily at helping East Germany to gain international status. Now that this has been achieved in other ways, with the aid of Bonn, there is still Moscow's need to secure its sphere of domination, gain a foothold somehow in the European and Atlantic communities, and use Western economic capacity—European or American or both—to assist its own lagging development. The results of the "all-European conference" could be to subject the nations of this continent to greater Soviet influence and to create tensions which suggest peace without really securing it effectively. It will take coordinated effort by the West to avoid these pitfalls.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Vietnam Peace Talks

Saigon continues to clamor for complete withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops, re-establishment of the DMZ, and an extension of the cease-fire to all Indochina. These are maximal claims which the Communist side certainly will not accept in totality. But arrangements remain possible. For example, if Hanoi obtained that Indonesia should not be a member of the control commission, it

might make a few concessions concerning the body entrusted with the preparation of elections. Because of the strict secrecy surrounding the talks nothing precise will probably be known for some time. But the big maneuvers underway in the field between the Thieu administration and the "parallel" Viet Cong administration do convey the impression that both are engaged in a speed race as if the cease-fire was impending.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

Mideast Fighting

The latest fighting between the Arabs and the Israelis, coming after a period of comparative calm, is a reminder that the United Nations debate next will mark a resumption of the diplomats' search for a Middle East settlement.

The importance of this is that it is possible to hope cautiously for a revitalized pressure as a result of a combination of President Nixon's re-election and the common and vigorous concern for détente which seems to be shared at present by the Americans and the Russians.

—From *the Financial Times* (London).

View on Common Market

The Common Market Intervention Board is about to buy up cheap fruit and vegetables: to destroy them, and so make the housewife pay higher prices than she need do. And for this privilege the taxpayer will be forced to pay the destroyers. Such is the topsy-turvy economics of the European Community. Those poor deluded folk who thought they were buying utopia by entering the Common Market are about to find out just how wrong they are.

—From *the Daily Express* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 24, 1897

BERLIN.—The German government is stated to have informed Russia, Austria and Italy, about the end of last spring, of its intention to acquire a naval station in China, and the Emperor William is believed to have met with no objection from the rulers of these states when he touched upon the subject in his conversations with them during the summer. But diplomatic circles are beginning to ask, is this the prelude to the partition of the Chinese Empire?

Fifty Years Ago

November 24, 1922

WASHINGTON D.C.—President Harding has stirred up a hornet's nest by nominating Walter D. Cohen, an ensign in the Coast Guard Service in New Orleans, Cohen is a Negro and the "illy white" element in the Republican party is ready to aid the Democrats in opposing the nomination. Senator Randall, of Louisiana, is leading the opposition and declares that the President promised him he would name no Negroes to any federal office in Louisiana.



Through a Sieve Darkly

By C. L. Sulzberger

EAST BERLIN.—Erich Honecker, boss of East Germany, remains a convinced, hardline Communist who isn't going to alter his old time religion by one jot even though he is prepared to get along with those who disagree.

He makes no bones about his loyalty to Moscow and his belief that the Soviet course is the correct one to emulate. Thus, when he says—as he did to me—that Germany is never going to be reunited and that it is a good thing for Europe to have two separate, sovereign states on German soil, he speaks with Kremlin backing.

Moreover, his view is reinforced by knowledge that, despite its close relations with Bonn, France also privately sees no need for German unification. Thus it is important if disappointing for those who talk of European détente to find Honecker adamant about keeping up the Berlin Wall and retaining an armed frontier. These symbols between Europe's permanent ideological division, no matter what political and economic accommodations are reached.

Europe Happy

Although the United States favors German reunification, most of Europe—East and West—is quite happy with Honecker's thesis—even though Western governments prefer not to say so officially.

Honecker is a self-confident man whose career testifies to lifelong devotion to Communism. He isn't prepared to forsake that cause for anybody. He speaks more directly and more charmingly than the turgid Walter Ulbricht, whom he succeeded at the apex of the party apparatus here; but he is just as loyal to Moscow and makes no bones about it.

He even proclaims that his regime's new economic system is basically that of the Soviet Union, although with a German accent, and he has faith in its vigor. Although it is difficult to check his statistics, he boasts that East German industrial production this year exceeds that of all Germany in 1922, just before World War II. He also claims East Germany is among the first 10 industrial powers of the world.

The boss has proved his faithfulness to Communism since his youth in the Saarland. He was arrested and put in concentration camp by the Nazis. Nevertheless, he looks very sprightly for a man now 60. He says this confirms the German saying: "Prison is good for your health—if it doesn't kill you."

Perhaps as testimonial that jail isn't really a rest cure he is now, on the installment plan, releasing some 25,000 prisoners from the Democratic Republic's own incarceration cells. He is also easing some of the tough regulations separating West from East Germans. But the latter move is accompanied by warnings that his own citizens mustn't make any mistake by over-fraternizing.

A hint that West German Chancellor Brandt recognizes there is nothing substantial he can do to change these harsh truths—except to hope they will soften over the years—is seen in what Honecker says about the indirect association between East Germany and the European Common Market.

At Potsdam, where the first blueprint for postwar Germany was drawn up by the victorious Big Four, it was agreed that

trade between the various zones of occupied Germany would be considered as a whole. This approach was in a sense reaffirmed by the 1947 Treaty of Commerce that created the Common Market. It recognized that commercial exchanges between West and East should be regarded as an internal German affair.

Since West Germany was a charter member, this meant that Bonn, without regard to other Market partners, had full control over its own trade with the Democratic Republic. There were no customs barriers. Consequently, East Germany's commerce with the West gave it the tariff advantages of Common Market association.

Honecker says his new accord

with Bonn confirms that trade between the two Germanys he sees as forever separated "will continue on the same basis as before" and that "this was done at Bonn's special request." For East Germany this is only 7 percent of its foreign commerce—but it is most important, involving critical technology which has helped this small republic's boom.

If one ponders these aspects of the complex German situation one is impelled to ask whether the winner in the recent Federal Republic elections, where the governing coalition so handsomely strengthened its position, might have been Erich Honecker, not Willy Brandt. What Honecker won, it might be said, is peace at no price.

Whose Right to What Life?

By Marya Mannes

NEW YORK.—The fervor and tenacity of the Right to Life brigades has come very close to reversing the trend toward liberalized abortion laws in this country. Like all slogans advanced in the name of humanity, the right to life has a noble ring. So has power to the people.

Neither, in fact, mean anything. What power to what people? To all of us? And how acquired or used? Power primarily to the poor, the ignorant and the powerless? And if so, how bestowed? Are the educated, the sensitive and the productive not "people" too—and often powerless?

So with the right to life. Whose right? What life? Those who wave this standard mean, of course, the right of the fetus to be born. But to what life? The life of a human being, presumably. But what is a human being? I suggest that a human being is an individual endowed, among other elements, with will and consciousness. The fetus is a living organism. But so long as it has no existence independent of the maternal womb, it cannot possibly be said to have either consciousness or will.

To equate the fetus, or even embryo, therefore, in the same terms as the woman bearing it is grossly deceptive. So is the visual material offered by the Right to Life lobby in campaigns and lectures. These include color-transparencies of

fetuses blown up from their actual earlier size of walnut or plum to the dimensions of a full-blown infant; a clear distortion calculated for shock and revulsion. Abortion of the fetus is thus presented as the killing of a completed being. The ignorant shudder and the frightened cringe.

Why? Because both have for centuries been the victims of equivalent brainwashing by church and state, and by the men who have—until now, and still preponderantly—controlled and determined the lives and destinies of women.

Woman's Right

Where, in all this, was the right to life of the woman? Morality her physical life, but the state of her mind and spirit? According to the women as well as the men Right to Life supporters, we still should have no choice in the matter. After thousands of years, they still hope to deny us the power of decision over our own bodies.

Why? Because reluctance is clear enough. Partners in conception, men have made the laws and created the dogmas that kept women obedient slaves since earliest times. "Increase," they commanded, "multiply!" For the rights of the fetus? Hardly. To bear soldiers for their armies and plowmen for their fields. To prove made potency and to keep their mates bound with childbearing while they planned their conquests in war and love.

For all these centuries, too, adultery was a woman's gravest sin, while the adulterer? Ah well, a man is a man. Look at the laws of many of our own states today: You will find statutes punishing the woman found guilty of one single instance of adultery but none penalizing the man for many.

Small wonder that so many state legislatures still bear down heavily on women who refuse to bear children they do not want and cannot decently rear.

Small wonder too that in a nation where church and state are declared separate in the Constitution our legislators allow themselves to be pressured by the church to make punitive laws against women in the name of morality. How can the Chief Executive himself publicly commend a cardinal of the church for his stand against abortion when the New York Legislature is about to revoke the liberal

Slowing Down? U.S. Heroin Epidemic

By James M. Markham

NEW YORK.—Has a corner been turned in America's heroin epidemic? Lately, some authorities have begun to voice tentative, optimistic opinions on what for long seemed one of the nation's most intractable problems: the inexorably rising number of new addicts, dead addicts and addict-committed crimes. Shortly before the presidential election, Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, head of the Federal Special Action Offices for Drug Abuse Prevention, told a House subcommittee that "preliminary evidence" indicated that heroin addiction had spread very rapidly between 1965 and 1969 but was now leveling off.

Dr. Jaffe told the panel that the number of new addicts created in 1971 might have been less than the comparable number in 1970. The evidence, he said later in an interview, came from a survey of 70,000 cases to see when heroin use started.

Still, Dr. Jaffe revealed his own earlier conservative estimate of the nation's heroin "addicts, users and ex-addicts" from about 300,000 to between 500,000 and 600,000.

Some critics charged that Dr. Jaffe was merely doing his best for the Nixon re-election campaign.

"It's called propaganda," observed Dr. Avram Goldstein, a Stanford pharmacologist and one of the nation's most respected authorities on addiction. "I don't mean to say that Jaffe's not doing useful things, but as a political appointee he has to do political work."

Face Slowed

However, other relatively disinterested observers acknowledge that a once-runaway situation seems to have at least slowed in pace.

"There are some signs that something for the good is happening," commented Dr. Thomas Bryant, head of the Washington-based, Ford Foundation-financed Drug Abuse Council, which aspires to an ombudsman role among the many contentious "experts" in the addiction field.

Like others, Dr. Bryant credits the almost heave expansion of methadone-maintenance programs with taking a considerable number of addicts out of the heroin maelstrom. Two years ago, 10,000 addicts were maintained on methadone; today nearly 85,000 are.

The city most frequently invoked by the optimistic experts is Washington, which has almost been saturated with funds for treatment and law enforcement.

Overdose statistics—barometers of what is happening on the street—have chronicled only one heroin death since July in the nation's capital. Last year, there were 60 recorded deaths from acute reaction—heroin overdose. In

the first six months of this year there were 19. But the same, seemingly hopeful statistics also illustrate the booming capacities of methadone. In 1971, Washington had 17 methadone overdose deaths and 216 combination methadone heroin deaths; already this year 23 people have died from methadone alone, and 19 more from combination of the two drugs.

The problem, of course, is that methadone is as addictive—a lethal—as heroin. Around the country, methadone deaths are on the rise.

Frank Garcia, a former addict who heads a South Bronx program called Sern, recently said on his old clothes and return to his former haunts. Three found an interesting symbol: methadone patients were sent part of their dosage to push in return for cocaine which, now plentiful, the pushers turn retailed the black market methadone to heroin addicts who can't get heroin, which is scarce.

Statistics at Issue

Given the imprecise, often subjective nature of much of the information about the direct effects of the heroin epidemic, the U.S. (and abuse) of those statistics that do exist has itself become an issue.

Last month, for example, Gordon Chase, the City Health Administrator, released figures from the Chief Medical Examiner's office showing that while in the first nine months of 1971 there were 719 deaths from "narcotic overdoses and infections, 637 had been recorded in the first nine months of this year.

A press release noted in passing that the backlog of uncorroborated cases might lift the 1971 total by "some 15 percent," but then went on to note that the two figures "will be roughly the same this year or even lower than they were last year."

In fact, the expected 15 percent rise will put the 1972 total considerably beyond the 1971 figure—790 deaths to 709 on the nine-month comparison alone. More recent figures seem to be out of that trend.

Mr. Chase's optimistic mathematics and the attendant politicization of statistics from the traditional nonpartisan Medical Examiner's office—were criticized by addiction treatment circles here as "unhelpful" and "misleading."

But even if there is a slight rise in the number of addicts here and elsewhere, it will well be that the heroin epidemic has slowed its deadly pace, though it has hardly begun to disappear.

Some authorities speculate the heavily addicted minority communities may have built up a kind of immunity after experiencing the ravages of addiction—close hand: Being a junkie or a pusher just isn't glamorous any more. Cousin or uncle, he died from heroin.

Moreover, the undeniable expansion of all kinds of treatment facilities, the stepped-up law enforcement effort and, least in importance, the prolonged shortage of heroin in the East and Middle West appear to have had some impact.

Narcotics law-enforcement officials attribute the shortage to the seizure of several heroin laboratories in southern France and a general disruption of trafficking as a result of importation prosecutions.

But a relaxation in any of these areas—for example, a new influx of heroin ships—means could importantly affect delicate, hopeful balance.

More worrisome is that stalling out of the heroin epidemic will have little or no impact on the growing abuse of methadone, to mention a host of other drugs such as barbiturates and amphetamines.

"Pills," as they tend to be called with a false sense of reassurance, can be much more harmful to the abuser than heroin. Indeed, the paths of amphetamine or barbiturate addiction often drive drug abusers to heroin, relatively more tolerable drug.

Can Be Fatal

And, while deaths from heroin withdrawal are unknown, withdrawal from an amphetamine or barbiturate binge can be as fatal.

In New York about half the dead addicts were also abusers of other drugs; the younger, dead addict, the more likely amphetamine and barbiturate abuser.

Recent methadone-overdose cases in Washington have only one had methamphetamine "board," according to Dr. James L. Telle, the capital's medical examiner.

"If we have learned anything from the history of drug epidemics," Dr. Telle observed, "it is that something is going to replace heroin."

Swiss Canton Gives Status To Minority But Jura Rejects It As 'Nothing New'

BERN, Nov. 23 (AP)—A bomb plot against a Swiss Army ammunition dump provided the background as authorities launched a new effort today to solve the country's prickly problem—the future of the French-speaking minority in the Jura mountains of the canton of Bern.

The cantonal government made public an 80-page Jura Statute containing a detailed program for improving the rights of the predominantly Catholic 150,000 Jura population in largely Protestant, German-speaking Bern, Switzerland's largest canton.

The statute provides for a string of concessions for the group ranging from special legislative protection in all questions concerning the minority to measures preserving ethnic traditions.

Leaders of the Jura Assembly, the key minority group seeking autonomy for the region and the right to form a separate canton have already rejected the statute in advance as offering "nothing new."

The statute, still subject to parliamentary approval, was made public just 24 hours after the Defense Ministry disclosed the attempt to blow up the ammunition dump near Delemont, main headquarters of the autonomy movement.

An explosive charge damaged the roof of the building causing some 15,000 Swiss francs damage but failed to ignite the stored ammunition.

Four months earlier, a village was narrowly spared destruction when a similar explosion in another dump of the same area also failed to trigger a major blast. The pointed initials "F.L." for Jura Liberation Front, an extremist group, were found at the dump.

The problem dates back to 1815, when the Vienna Congress redrew the borders of Europe and made the Jura, bordering on France, and up to then under the rule of the prince bishop of Basel, part of the Bern canton.

Cantonal reluctance to grant the Jura minority sweeping rights, as shown in a referendum on the autonomy issue, prompted a recent flareup of autonomist activities. These included a sit-in at the Swiss Embassy in Paris and a street clash between demonstrators and police last June 17.

Lebanese Is New Head Of UNESCO Board

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP)—The 40-member executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization met yesterday to elect a new president, of Lebanon, as its president for the next two years.

Mr. Sarruf is president of the Lebanese National Commission for UNESCO. He is a graduate of the American University of Beirut, of which he was vice-president for 15 years, and he has been editor in chief of two Arabic reviews.



Some of the boxes of classified government files that are stored at Federal Records Center in Maryland.

Nixon Order Fails to Free Classified Data

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYP)—President Nixon's pledge "to lift the veil of secrecy" from needlessly classified official papers is being throttled by bureaucratic obfuscation, timidity and prohibitive costs, in the opinion of historians, other scholars and newsmen.

Five months after the President's order on June 1, directing a free flow of information to the public from secret and confidential papers more than 10 years old, the output is still no more than a trickle. More requests for documents have been denied or labeled "pending" than have been granted.

Those seeking access to the documents are searching for information that might throw new light on the origins of the U.S. involvement in the Korean and Vietnam wars, the Cuban Bay of Pigs invasion and other matters relating to the nation's military and foreign policies.

In an interview on results of the presidential edict, Prof. Lloyd C. Gardner, chairman of the History Department at Rutgers University, said that "for misdirection, subterfuge and circumlocution, there has been nothing like this bureaucratic performance since the old-fashioned shell game."

Those in charge of carrying out the President's order say it will have a greater effect in years to come as more papers are brought under review and new rules inhibit the use of secrecy labels.

Congress Action
To Prof. Gardner, however, "the brightest prospect is that Congress will put an end to secret classification by administrative orders and spell out in legislation what material can be put under security wraps and by whom." A House watchdog committee has charged that the President's June 1 order was issued to head off such a bill, on which it was then holding hearings.

Prof. Gardner, who has been trying for nearly 10 years to obtain State Department papers on the origins of the Korean war, also has been a leading critic before congressional committees of efforts to devise a secrecy classification system by executive order.

Figures compiled by the White House staff suggest that results under the new order—the first "reform" since 1953—have not

been too bad. Of 177 requests made to various agencies in the five months through October, 88 were granted in full and four in part; 82 were denied in full and 38 are still pending.

The breakdown, however, does not take into account that some of the information granted was not responsive to a request. One of the features of the system is that the person requesting declassification must agree in advance to buy the material. He must agree in advance to pay the cost of locating, identifying and reviewing the material even though it may not answer his question.

It has been charged that officials' attitudes, as much as the rules permitting continued classification, hinder access to old papers on defense and foreign policy. Some of these officials relate prestige and the importance of their jobs to the volume of secret information coming across their desks, according to testimony before the House Subcommittee on Freedom of Information.

Pentagon Files
Rear Adm. Gene R. La Rocque, who retired from the Navy after 31 years and who received the Legion of Merit for his work on strategic planning for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the House panel that Pentagon classification was ordered for a variety of reasons other than the legitimate one of preventing information from falling into the hands of a potential enemy.

He listed among the other reasons: "to keep it from the other military services; from civilians in their own service; from civilians in the Defense Department; from the State Department; and, of course, from the Congress." He said that many officers regarded Congressmen as "bad security risks" because of a tendency to "tell all to the public."

Duvalier Annuls Blood Contract With U.S. Firm

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 23.—The Haitian government yesterday canceled a long-term contract that had permitted an American firm to export human blood plasma for sale in the United States.

In a decree dated Nov. 20, but made public only yesterday through newspapers and radio broadcasts, President Jean-Claude Duvalier outlawed the controversial enterprise that has been operating here since January, 1971.

The decree gave no reason for canceling the 10-year contract except that the firm, Hemo-Caribbean of Haiti, had "failed to achieve the goals" set out in the agreement.

Despite the decree, Hemo-Caribbean's two blood centers were operating at capacity today. Haitians sell their blood for \$5 and a soft drink.

The move was widely considered to be connected to the 21-year-old President Duvalier's effort to improve his public image both at home and abroad.

His first move in this direction came a week ago with the dismissal of Minister of the Interior and Defense Luckner Cambonne, who is believed to have amassed a fortune from government contracts and extensive dealings in the domestic economy.

© Los Angeles Times.

Politicians Seen By Belgian King

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (UPI)—King Baudouin today consulted political leaders on a way out of the government crisis caused by a split in the ruling majority over problems between Belgium's French and Flemish language communities.

Premier Gaston Eyskens yesterday handed in the resignation of his Social Christian-Socialist coalition, but the king reserved his reply.

The king had waited to begin his consultations until Indonesian President Suharto left Brussels after a three-day state visit to Belgium.

Later today, King Baudouin accepted the resignation of the coalition government.

On the other hand, one of the most eloquent statements of the public's "right to know" was given by Mr. Nixon in promulgating the June 1 order.

"Fundamental to our way of life," he said, "is the belief that when information which properly belongs to the public is systematically withheld by those in power, the people soon become ignorant of their own affairs, distrustful of those who manage them and, eventually, incapable of determining their own destinies."

Despite this endorsement of a better-informed public, the language of the President's order makes access to classified information more difficult rather than the reverse.

The order provides that, after 10 years, secret material on national security and foreign policy must be reviewed for declassification on request, provided that the information is described "with sufficient particularity that it can be obtained with only a reasonable amount of effort."

The drawback in this requirement, those who have made the effort say, is that only the officials know what is in the classified files and how it is identified. Outsiders can guess at what is there and provide approximate dates. But to start the process the outsider must agree in writing to assume any costs entailed in identification and location of the material and security review.

The average citizen and most news media consider this cost prohibitive.

Test of Policy

The Washington bureau of The New York Times, within a week of the effective date of the President's order, submitted 31 foreign policy questions to the State Department and requested declassification of the material presumably containing the answers. Altogether, 35 requests went to five federal agencies.

Three weeks later, the State Department responded that "We have concluded that your request does not deserve the records you seek with sufficient particularity to enable the department to identify them, and that as described they cannot be obtained with a reasonable amount of effort."

The Associated Press submitted eight requests on June 1. Seven have yet to be answered with a yes or no.

Before its rejection of the request by The Times, the State Department advised that the cost of identifying, locating and reviewing the material could be "as much as \$7,000 or more" but that this was not to be taken as an estimate of any validity and none could be attempted.

In any case, The Times was told it would have to state in writing in advance that it would assume whatever cost was assigned to producing the material, even though the review process determined that it could not be declassified and released.

Pending the outcome of a written protest to David Young, head of declassification operations at the White House, The Times on June 21 canceled its requests to the State Department and four other federal agencies.

In a letter to Mr. Young, Max Frankel, Washington correspondent of The Times, said that "We will not buy a pig in a poke, nor should the government ask us to play research roulette, even if we acknowledged some responsibility for sharing the costs involved."

Mr. Frankel's chief complaint was that "the bureaucrats misunderstand virtually every issue involved in this whole proceeding." He said: "We have, first, the admission (and in the case of the Pentagon papers, the demonstra-

tion) that vast amounts of information have been either misclassified or wrongly held classified for too long."

Intent of the Order
Mr. Frankel, who is also chief of the Washington bureau of The Times, said that the obvious intent of the President's order had been to correct both categories of error and said:

"If the government intends to honor the intent and the spirit of the President's order, then it should facilitate access, not raise one barrier after another. In short, if the government means what it says and look elaborate credit for so saying, it ought to find the means to deliver."

Mr. Young, after receiving the Frankel letter, suggested to State Department officials that their blanket rejection of all requests of The Times had been ill-advised. He said they should at least make "some gesture as a mark of good faith."

Without any further action by The Times, it was advised by letter on July 18 that the State Department was processing three of its 31 requests. These, the least consequential on the list, included the department's assessment of a speech by Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union in January, 1960, about "wars of national liberation" and its bearing on U.S. foreign policy.

The other requests were for material on a visit of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany to Moscow, for details of an agreement with the Soviet Union to exchange Rudolf Abel, the convicted Soviet spy, for Francis Gary Powers, the American U-2 pilot imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

To test the operation of the review process, The Times agreed to pay for this material.

The 181 pages of material, which provided no new information, required the department 35 hours to locate and review and cost The Times \$194.90. The department's rejection of the other requests for "lack of particularity" still stands.

Report for Congress Urges Big Reform of Health System

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (WP)—The General Accounting Office, after a year-long look at the nation's health system, prescribed an overhaul yesterday that it said would save Americans billions of dollars on their medical bills.

The GAO, Congress's watchdog agency, blamed doctors, hospitals, health insurance companies and federal programs such as Medicare and Medicaid for the rising national health bill, which it said totaled \$75 billion last year.

The recommendations, in an 800-page report, ranged from changes in the way hospitals are designed and built to reforms in the medical care system.

The GAO endorsed such reforms as the use of out-patient clinics and nursing-home beds to replace hospitalization; expanded insurance coverage for out-of-hospital care; and a renewed emphasis on the prevention of disease.

"Health-care expenditures," the GAO said, "have been weighted heavily toward treatment. From 1961 to 1969, only about 4 percent of the personal health-care expenditures were devoted to disease prevention and the promotion of health."

Big Rise in Costs
The nation's health bill increased from \$36 billion in 1960 to \$75 billion last year; hospital bills last year totaled \$29.6 billion and doctor bills \$14.2 billion. Health care amounts to 7.4 percent of the U.S. gross national product.

Looking for ways to cut costs, the GAO focused on reducing hospital use. The average cost of hospitalization jumped from \$32 a day in 1960 to \$61 a day last year.

"The cost of building, equipping and maintaining a modern hospital has become so great that it is no longer economical to use such an institution for convales-

cent care or the treatment of chronic illness, to say nothing of custodial care," the GAO said.

The GAO reported that one in four hospital patients receives a higher degree of medical care than he needs—for example, being kept in the hospital for tests or for convalescent treatment.

It cited a 1968 study by the U.S. Public Health Service that showed how matching the patient's medical needs with the services offered could cut costs by \$3 billion a year.

Other health-care experts estimate that reducing the average length of hospital stays by one day could cut as much as \$3 billion a year from health-care costs.

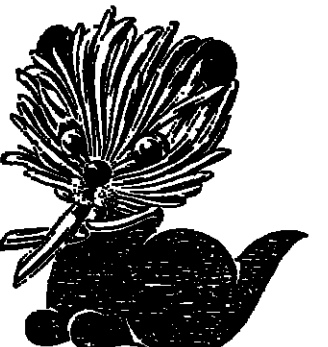
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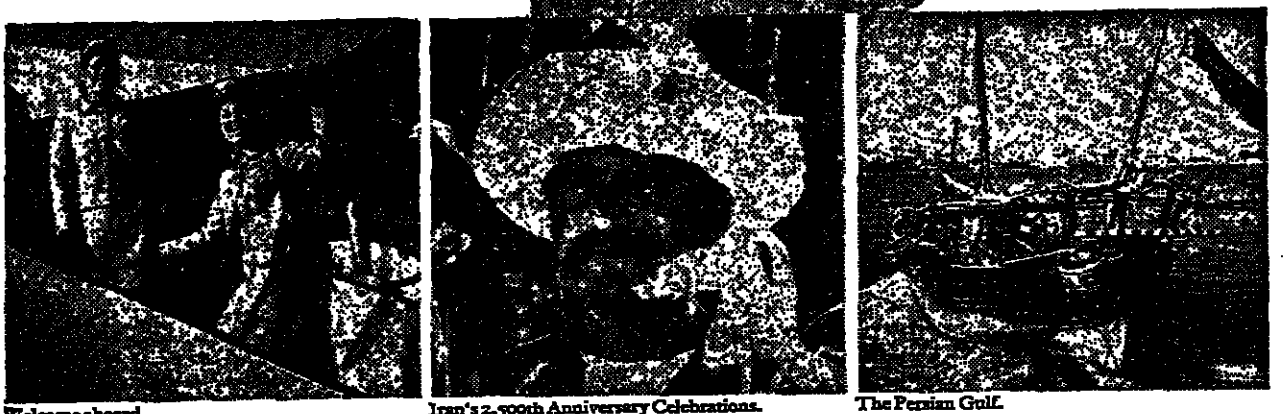
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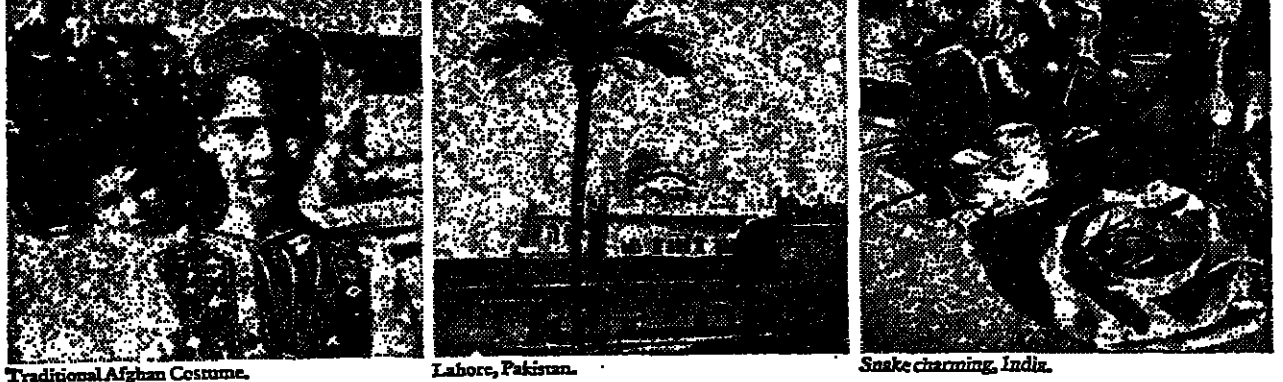
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FILMS

An Imaginative View of 'Camille'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 23 (UPI)—"La Dame aux Camélias"—with the possible exception of "Charles's Aunt"—has proved the most popular play of the last 150 years. In 1852, Alexandre Dumas fils adapted his novel for the stage and the fame of the dramatization has so outshone its source that the original is almost forgotten.

Yet judged by any serious literary standard, the novel is infinitely superior to the sentimental play. It was strongly influenced by Poe and Baudelaire and its preoccupation with the phosphorescence of decay elects it as a "decadent" product. It begins with Armand exhuming the corpse of Marguerite Gautier, morbidly anxious to discover the ravages to her beauty that the grave has wrought.

For a new and imaginative film version of "Camille" (as it is known in English), writer Pierre Cardinal drew chiefly on the novel, although he has, of course, included the most celebrated scene from the play—the one in which Armand Duval, the wayward lover, returns as Marguerite,

despairing that she will ever see him again, lies dying. The new film, produced by the ORTF, will be shown on French television tomorrow at 8:30 p.m. (second channel) and will subsequently make the rounds of all the French Maisons de la Culture.

There have been countless other movie editions, some too humorous to mention. Sarah Bernhardt played the deathbed scene before the cameras in the cinema's early, flickering days, her stage interpretation generally regarded as the summit of her art. Alla Nazimova—with Valentino as her Armand—and Norma Talmadge in a modern (1927) dress version were memorable Marguerites of the silent screen and the Greta Garbo talkie is still on show.

This time the beautiful Ludmilla Tchérina is Dumas's consumptive heroine, the frail kept woman who finds and loses true love amid the demi-monde of the Parisian 1850s. The wistful Marguerite has rarely been either so convincingly or so appealingly portrayed. Reincarnated by this radiant ballerina, she is a creature of tender charm and exquisite grace. It was a technical error to adorn her with the white picture hat and the fluttering

dress of Greta Garbo's wardrobe for the romp through the meadows and the boisterous excursion for, in the close-ups, she seems for a moment about to indulge in an impersonation of the Swedish star. But this is but a fleeting optical illusion for her beguiling persuasive Marguerite is entirely her own.

This minor costume gaff aside, Robert Maurin's direction is extraordinarily effective. He recreates with stunning color photography and atmospheric composition the oppressive opulence of the Second Empire before which the action transpires as though in a troubled dream of remembrance. His mise en scene is distinguished by many inventive touches. Consider, for example, the scene in which Marguerite is confronted by Duval senior, against the background of a thunderstorm.

The concept of Armand as a symbol of youthful purity and, in a sense, a harbinger of doom, is in contrast to the customary casting of the role with an elegant Latin lover. Philippe Cardinal, the son of the adaptor, does well as the wide-eyed youngster. Notable, too, are Viviane Romance's taking of the feline, avaricious Prudence, the fair-weather friend; Jean Martin's somewhat softened senior Duval, and Lucienne Bogaert's faithful domestic, Nanine.



Ludmilla Tchérina as Marguerite Gautier.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (UPI)—

This is how critics rate new stage productions in New York: "Not I." Samuel Beckett's new play, received mostly praise in its world premiere last night at the Lincoln Center Forum Theater. Clive Barnes said in The New York Times: "Not I... is a poem, a situation. It is certainly an experience. Its pain, inarticulate and angry, sears its way into an almost totally darkened theater... beautifully played by Jessica Tandy." In the Daily News, Douglas Watt wrote: "For all its lack of intelligibility, the compulsive speech is harrowing... Miss Tandy is superb... strange, chilling and masterly work all around... The Beckett festival has turned out to be a rare treat." William Glover, Associated Press, faulted the play for its "headlong incoherent monologue... conducted in almost total blackness."

"The Kid," a play by Robert Coover, directed by Jack Gelber, got generally unfavorable reviews at the American Place Theater. "Another Western of the frontier spoofs... with mystical over-

tones, this time," AP's William Glover remarks. "The play's striving for significance is swamped by Coover's sophomoric text (director Jack Gelber's hyperbolic exertions, cast shirrings). Clive Barnes, The Times, says: 'The play at times is quite lively. Unfortunately, it is also extremely simple.' Douglas Watt, the Daily News, is categorical: 'An appallingly humorous piece of amateurism that cannot even be excused as experimental theater.'

"The Secret Affairs of Mildred Wild," a comedy by Paul Zindel, directed by Jeff Bleckner at Broadway's Ambassador Theater, got mediocre reviews from just critics. "Are you middle-aged, more or less discontented, undelivered to daydreams? Well, you're just the person Paul Zindel strives to please, appease and amuse with 'The Secret Affairs of Mildred Wild,'" AP's William Glover comments. Clive Barnes, The Times, adds: "The play as a whole will probably be regarded as a near miss by all who are not so totally devoted to Miss (Maureen) Stapleton that any vehicle will serve for her."

"F.T.A." (at the Pantheon and the New Yorker in English) is a record of the controversial tour that Jane Fonda and her troupe recently made of U.S. military bases in the Pacific and in Japan. The object of the expedition was to awaken the conscience of the American soldiers to the horrors and injustice of the Vietnam war. The film discloses the political vaudeville show—a collection of anti-militaristic sketches and protest songs—that the travelers played before Army audiences. It includes interviews with disgruntled GIs, while any anti-American native civilian also is given a welcome ear, though the latter, for the most part, simply repeat the familiar party line propaganda.

All who advocate the freedom of expression will rejoice that this film—as a film it is but a blunt documentary—can run unhindered both at home and abroad. What a victory for democratic liberty this constitutes when one recalls the banning of German music during World War I, A. Mitchell Palmer's "red" hunters, the treason trial of Ezra

Pound and McCarthyism. One hopes that this example of tolerance will be emulated elsewhere and that, in Hanoi, a film is being made which similarly criticizes bombastic politicians, the institutional discipline of the military and mocks the brass. "F.T.A." spells out "Free the Army," a euphemism for "Fuck the Army."

Another triumph over censorship this week is the release in France—after some meditation on the part of the licensing board—of Ralph Bakshi's animated cartoon movie, "Fris the Cat." Inspired by Robert Crumb's comic strip of the underground press, this merry novelty-defying all the restrictions that Will Hays ever wrote into his code—has been erroneously described as "dirty Disney." Though sufficiently libidinous to warrant the adjective "smutty," it is not to be ranked in technical perfection with the works of Walt Disney. Its drawings are garish and crude and some of its half-animal, half-

human figures are repellent and hideous, but its hero, the impermanent Tom, and his outlandish adventures will amuse you.

A Home That Menuhin Is Helping to Build

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—Yehudi Menuhin had a life-long dream. He wanted to play his violin in Marie-Antoinette's theater at Versailles.

Last year, Princess Edouard de Lobkowitz, president of the French Association for Cheshire Homes, asked Menuhin if he would donate a gala recital for the campaign to establish the first of these homes for the disabled in France. Menuhin and his sister Hephzibah immediately agreed, and confided the dream about Versailles.

On Dec. 2, the two Menuhins will play Brahms, Bach and Beethoven in the queen's theater of the Chateau de Versailles. The concert is under the patronage of Jacques Duhamel, minister of cultural affairs. The Duchess of Kent will be sitting in the box that once was reserved for Marie-Antoinette. As in the old days, the recital will be followed by a buffet supper in the Grands Appartements de la Reine. The event is rare. The in-

imate opera house, built by Gabriel in 1778 and one of the few 18th-century theaters still left in Europe, is rarely used for performances. The money raised by the Menuhins' concert goes for a home now being built at Fontaine-Française in Burgundy on land given by the Count of Caumont La Force. It will be the newest of the chain of 200 Cheshire Homes for the physically handicapped now operating around the world.

The movement was begun single-handedly in 1948 by former RAF Group Capt. Leonard Cheshire, a much-decorated bomber pilot during World War II. The start was somewhat accidental.

Cheshire, then 28 and soul-sick from the war, met an old man with terminal cancer and no place to go. After unsuccessfully searching the county for a bed in any nursing home, Cheshire invited the old man to his home, Le Court, to live out his last weeks. He learned how to give bedpans and rudimentary nursing care.

Before Arthur Dykes, his 75-year-old patient died, Cheshire asked him, "What do you think of turning Le Court into a home for people like you—I mean, people who haven't anywhere to go and can't look after themselves?"

"Yes, Len, I think we ought to do it. And I think I could help you too. I don't think we ought



Yehudi Menuhin who with his sister Hephzibah is giving a concert for the French Cheshire Home.

to take any action at all—just leave it in the hands of providence and see what happens. If anyone turns up, we take them. If nobody turns up, we write off the idea." Dykes then added that providence would provide the money.

As predicted, the needy turned up. There was no staff except Cheshire and voluntary helpers from among his neighbors. The money came too. As time went

on, it became evident that one group was somewhat overlooked by regular hospital facilities. The young and the middle-aged, who have been physically disabled by illness or accident, but are still alert in mind and spirit. In the animated community life of the Cheshire Homes as they have developed, victims of multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and other diseases which often cripple the comparatively young are treated as contributing members of society and are encouraged to contribute despite their limitations. There is an ever growing number of Cheshire residents partially paralyzed by road accidents.

When it finished, the Cheshire Home at Fontaine-Française will accommodate 30 physically handicapped persons between the ages of 18 and 50. It maintains an institutional atmosphere, the homes are always kept small.

Tickets for the black-tie Menuhin concert are 50 francs each. They can be obtained from the Secrétaire du Gala, 41 Rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris. Tel. phone: 950-24-51, between 9:30 and 12:30. The organization, Paris office is at 26 Rue Emile Maier, Paris 18.

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Tickets for the black-tie Menuhin concert are 50 francs each. They can be obtained from the Secrétaire du Gala, 41 Rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris. Tel. phone: 950-24-51, between 9:30 and 12:30. The organization, Paris office is at 26 Rue Emile Maier, Paris 18.

Volunteers. As predicted, the needy turned up. There was no staff except Cheshire and voluntary helpers from among his neighbors. The money came too. As time went

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INVESTMENTS

EEC Said to Set Fine In Unit of U.S. Firms

By Robert Prinsky

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market Commission, in a new anti-trust action, decided to fine Pittsburgh Corning Europe, a subsidiary of a big U.S. glassmaker, the amount of \$108,000 for alleged restrictive agreements for the sale of cellular glass insulating material, an EEC source said today.

The decision, reached by a so-called written procedure, also names the company's Belgian and Dutch distributors, Formica Bel and NV Hertel & Co., the source said. They are alleged to have agreed to refrain from selling Pittsburgh Corning products in the Netherlands and Belgium, the source said.

The source said the commission is to allege, prices for similar goods were up to 40 percent higher in West Germany, where subsidiary of Pittsburgh Corning handles distribution, than in Belgium and the Netherlands.

John H. Price Jr., managing director of Pittsburgh Corning Europe, said that the company had been officially informed of the decision and was "bitterly

disappointed at the lack of accuracy" in the commission procedure.

Pittsburgh Corning Europe is a subsidiary of PPG Industries Inc. and Corning Glass Works Inc. Through their joint U.S. subsidiary, Pittsburgh Corning Corp., the two glassmakers have largely complementary product lines. Their joint subsidiaries primarily make and market cellular glass, a heat insulator and soundproofing material.

The case has been under preparation for more than a year, but it reached the decisive stage at a time when the EEC has pledged to watch out particularly for activities that result in the maintenance of artificially high prices.

Under EEC written procedure, a proposal is circulated in writing among the nine members of the commission. If none objects by a stipulated deadline, the proposal is automatically accepted.

The Treaty of Rome's article 85 forbids agreements that restrict inter-EEC trade. Exclusive dealership agreements, commission officials believe, can be used to get around the EEC's free trade obligations and maintain price differences among countries by restricting the resale of goods purchased by the exclusive dealers in various countries.

The fine is not the highest that the EEC has ever inflicted, but it is twice as much as members of the dyestuffs cartel received for price fixing.

CBI Opposes Pound Repeg

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said today that the fixing of sterling has so far caused no major problems for business and added it is opposed to an early return to a "nominal" fixed exchange rate.

The government is on record as saying it hopes to repeg sterling by the time of Britain's EEC entry on Jan. 1, although European central bankers at a recent Basel meeting reportedly agreed that April 1 may be a suitable maximum deadline for choosing a fixed sterling parity.

The use of the term "nominal" in connection with a repegged sterling rate probably reflects a belief within the CBI that an exchange rate chosen in the near-term may prove to be untenable, industry sources indicated. The statement gave no indication of where it believes sterling's exchange rate should eventually be set.

Declaring that a flexible exchange rate mechanism must be a central part of any new international monetary system, the CBI said: "Experience has shown that rigid exchange rates impose costs unacceptable to industry, not only in terms of the direct restrictions imposed, but in terms of the deflationary policies typically adopted to maintain an overvalued currency."

It said the EEC system of narrow currency fluctuations among member states should "made more flexible and added that a new approach is required to introduce a greater element of exchange rate flexibility. Otherwise, the outcome for Britain is likely to be the adoption of deflationary policies and restrictions on capital movements to maintain unrealistic parities, which would represent a denial to British industry of much of the advantage of EEC entry, the CBI said.



A.A. Boehm



Philip C.F. Lawton

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

A.A. Boehm has been named vice-chairman of Union Carbide Europe Ltd., moving from the position of vice-president with Union Carbide Europe SA. He replaces T.F.W. Jackson, who has been appointed chairman and managing director of the company's Australian subsidiary.

Alfred Hammler has been appointed managing director of Borg-Warner Shieber GmbH, Heidelberg. Mr. Hammler has been vice-president and general manager.

At Nadgeco Ltd., the UK-based consortium of electronic companies, former vice-president Robert S. Reed has been named to succeed Fred P. Adler as president. Mr. Adler will act as chairman until returning to Hughes Aircraft Co. early next year.

Dow Corning has named Kenneth G. Spyrke to the newly created position of European area treasurer at the European headquarters in Brussels. Mr. Spyrke formerly was controller for marketing at the U.S. parent company.

Philip C. F. Lawton will become board chairman of British European Airways and a group director on Dec. 1. He succeeds Kenneth G. Wildman, who was recently appointed managing director of Rolls-Royce.

Victor C. Squitieri Jr. has been named managing director of Controlasco BV, manufacturing subsidiary of Automatic Switch Co. in Scherpenzeel, Netherlands, and also managing director of Asco Controls AG, Zug, Switzerland. Mr. Squitieri, who will assume his new position Jan. 1, formerly was vice-president and managing director of Dietzgen Europe GmbH, Nuremberg. He succeeds John G. Buckers who is retiring.

Ronald A. Tappmeyer, formerly regional operations manager of Reading & Bates Drilling Co.'s London-based subsidiary, has been named vice-president, Europe, Africa and the Middle East. R. W. Williams has been appointed vice-president, Southeast Asia. He will remain in the Singapore office where he was formerly regional manager.

U.K. Jobless Rate Falls to 3.4 Percent

October-to-November Drop First in 22 Years

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Unemployment in Britain dropped this month for the second month in a row, the government announced today.

Employment Minister Maurice Macmillan commented: "This shows the government's economic policies are working—I am very encouraged and heartened."

The figures showed a total of 807,092 jobless, 3.4 percent of the workforce. This was 23,510 less than the October figure.

Officials stressed it was the first time in 22 years that unemployment had fallen between October and November.

The figures were presented according to a new method combining previously separate categories under a single heading, the government noted.

The new figures exclude "temporarily stopped" workers—those who had a job on the day of the unemployment count but were temporarily suspended from work and were registered to collect benefits.

The change was one of several recommended by a government working party that reported Monday on how unemployment statistics could be improved to provide a more accurate indication of unused labor resources.

A new figure announced this month is the number of persons unemployed for four weeks or less. This totaled 173,373 persons at mid-November, down 35,385 from last month.

Under the former system of counting the workless, the mid-November total would have been 818,776 compared with 844,840 the previous month.

The number of job vacancies rose to 173,818 in November, an increase of 7,854 in the month.

ICI Profit Rises 39% in Quarter

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Britain's largest chemical concern, said today that net profits rose 38.8 percent in the third quarter but were down 16.9 percent in the first nine months.

In a telephone interview, an ICI spokesman attributed the decline in profits over the nine-month period to the poor first quarter, when ICI profits were £14 million, down from £27 million in the 1971 quarter.

Net profits in the quarter were £25 million, up from £18 million in the same quarter of last year, and in the nine months totaled £59 million, down from £71 million a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter were £418 million, up from £398 million, and in the nine months totaled £1,255 billion, up from £1,144 billion.

ICI said third-quarter profits maintained the momentum reflected in the second quarter. They include a credit of £4 million on the overseas currency figures at floating exchange rates for sterling as at Sept. 30.

Sales for the nine months comprised £578 million in home markets, up from £538 million in the same period of 1971, and £689 million overseas, up from £607 million, ICI said.

BASF Profit Up

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik said today group pre-tax profits rose 38.8 percent in the first nine months, to 878 million deutsche marks from 445 million DM in the same period of last year.

Turnover climbed by 13 percent, to 8.5 billion DM from 7.5 billion marks, the chemical concern said.

For the parent company, pre-tax profits in the first nine months increased 34.4 percent, to 436 million marks from 317 million DM on turnover of 4.3 billion DM, up from 3.8 billion DM.

Ericsson Shows Gain

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Telefon L.M. Ericsson's pre-tax profits were \$64.1 million

in the first nine months, up 13.6 percent from \$56.4 million in the year-earlier period, the company said today.

Sales totaled \$589.4 million, up from \$517.3 million a year earlier. Net income per share was \$2.09 compared with \$1.88, Ericsson said.

The company said the crown-dollar conversion was made at the rate of 4.81 crowns to the dollar.

Ericsson commented that the need for equipment for public networks continued to rise in many of its major markets, but in some markets demand was affected by restrictions on capital expenditure undertaken to check inflation.

Bass Charrington

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—Bass Charrington's net profits rose 29.5 percent in the year ended Sept. 30, to £30.7 million from £23.7 million in 1971, the company said today.

The brewery said turnover was £140.5 million, up from £385 million a year earlier.

The company declared an unchanged dividend.

FCC Raises Rate of Return For AT&T to 8.5-9 Percent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) decided yesterday that American Telephone & Telegraph should be permitted to earn at least an 8.5 percent return immediately, and as much as 9 percent in the near future.

The decision will bring an immediate \$145-million-a-year increase in long-distance telephone rates, on top of the \$250 million that was ordered 23 months ago, when the company first applied for the increase. The company said that the increase, which would apply solely to long-distance service, would amount to "less than 3 percent" and that it was inadequate.

FCC commissioner Nicholas Johnson, one of the dissenters in the 5-2 decision, said that the decision amounted to giving the company "a blank check to earn more and more at the expense of the consumer."

The increase will require the approval of the Price Commission, which would not necessarily be automatic.

The company was not able to say, immediately, just which rates it would increase and by how much. Under the commission's order, it appears to have discretion to distribute the increases in any way that it chooses.

Europe to Press Japan on Ships

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—West European shipbuilders have given up hope of reaching an orderly marketing agreement with their Japanese competitors and plan to press their governments to take unilateral action to "maintain the equilibrium of the world shipping industry," the Association of West European Shipbuilders said today.

Following talks in Japan earlier this month between European and Japanese builders, as well as in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Working Party Six, the association said in a statement that:

• "The hopes of... concluding... an orderly marketing agreement will not be realized."

• "The Japanese will continue to try to take a growing and dominant share of world shipbuilding and this probably at an accelerated rate."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Record U.K. Auto Output Seen

U.K. car output is headed for a record. However, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) says the better performance so far this year, with average weekly output up 10 percent over last year, owed most to the buoyancy of domestic sales rather than exports. Output for the domestic market was 30 percent higher in the January-October period than in the previous year, but car production earmarked for export fell by almost 17 percent. In the three months ended October, output rose compared with the previous three months but production of commercial vehicles fell slightly. In sales, foreign cars gained 24.05 percent of the U.K. market in October compared with 17.4 percent for last October. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders says new registrations of imported cars totaled 32,380 in October with Renault leading the way with 4,457 units, or 3.29 percent. Fiat was next with 3,111 percent and Volkswagen followed with 2,941 percent. So far this year, foreign car registrations account for 33.47 percent of the market, up from 19.28 percent in the 1971 period. British Leyland took the biggest slice, with 29.65 percent of the market.

French Vehicle Output Sets Record

French motor vehicle production in October reached a record of 323,243 units, up 9.2 percent from September, and 12.4 percent ahead of the year earlier month. Production in the first 10 months so far this year totaled 2,713,899 million units, including 244 million cars, up 11.4 percent from last year. Exports in the first 10 months amounted to 1.45 million vehicles (of which 138 million were cars), up 8.8 percent from last year.

Chrysler's Cricket Sales Slow

Sales of Chrysler's English-built Cricket subcompact are so slow the company has stopped

importing the cars to the United States. "Only a very few" were imported in October, a company spokesman says, and none are scheduled to be imported for the rest of the year. Whether the company will resume importing the car in January will be decided next month, depending on the success of efforts to reduce present dealer inventories estimated at 4,000 cars. U.S. sales of the Cricket so far this year are 45 percent below the year-earlier total.

Westinghouse to Build Reactor

Westinghouse Electric won out over North American Rockwell and General Electric as the supplier of the nuclear steam supply system for the first large-scale U.S. fast-breeder reactor. The Atomic Energy Commission, announcing the decision by the government-utility board responsible for the project, said negotiations with Westinghouse on details of the agreement will begin immediately. The AEC also said North American Rockwell and GE will be "encouraged to participate in the project through appropriate arrangements." The \$700 million reactor is scheduled for completion on a site at Oak Ridge, Tenn., by 1980.

More Steel Firms Raise Prices

Three more American steelmakers are raising prices on a variety of products. Republic Steel, the nation's third largest steelmaker, fifth-ranked Armco Steel and sixth-ranked Jones & Laughlin say the increases apply primarily to materials used in the construction and tool and die industry, and will have little or no immediate effect on the average consumer's pocketbook. U.S. Steel, the nation's biggest producer, touched off the round of price hikes last Friday by announcing a set of price increases that averaged 2.7 percent overall. Second-ranked Bethlehem announced similar hikes that averaged 1.8 percent.

Basel Pact on Sterling Compensation in Effect

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—The so-called Basel accords that guarantee a minimum rate for sterling went into effect today, meaning that Britain will have to compensate certain central banks holding minimum sterling balances for losses if sterling declined below \$2.2760 for 30 consecutive days. A government spokesman confirmed that the 30-day period in which sterling was below that level expired tonight.

Eurodollars

Nov. 23, 1972	Bid	Ask	Change
1 Day Fix	4.72	5.12	Up
1 Month	5.58	5.94	Up
3 Months	5.75	6.11	Up
6 Months	5.75	6.11	Up
One Year	6.31	6.56	Up

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NEWSLETTER

on the SPANISH ECONOMY

During a recent interview, Don Enrique Fontana Codina, the Spanish Minister of Commerce, made the following statements.

1. The role of the Ministry of Commerce in the national life of Spain.

"The special position that the Ministry of Commerce occupies in the administration, as a department charged with the application of the horizontal policies in other words, policies which affect all economic sectors—of foreign and domestic commercial policy, so clearly interrelated with the general economic policy, gives it to participate—in collaboration with the other economic ministries—in the elaboration of the guidelines of Spanish economic policy.

Also, its mission of safeguarding the interests of the consumer of consumers who are still insufficiently organized—explains that the Ministry of Commerce must adopt broad and far-reaching viewpoints on economic problems.

As the department assigned to analyze domestic and foreign markets, the Ministry of Commerce performs an important service for the different sectors of the economy, at the same time encouraging them to adapt their production to the present and future demands of the consumer, their domestic or foreign. This is, after all, one of the basic postulates of the functioning of a market-oriented economy.

We may distinguish among three aspects in the action and role of the Ministry of Commerce.

As we have said, the department formulates and applies the domestic and foreign commercial policy that are so closely interrelated in all of their phases in general economic policy.

It also defines and carries out

SPANISH - EEC TRADE

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Six Countries	Nine Countries	Six Countries	Nine Countries
1970	1,662,092.6	1,938,878.0	862,024.8	1,107,127.9
1971	1,568,062.4	1,998,797.2	1,091,156.6	1,369,277.6
1972 (January-August)	1,433,478.5	1,819,271.8	908,197.9	1,016,218.5

Source: National Customs Bureau.

policies in two areas through the Subsecretariat of the Merchant Marine: construction (in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry) and development of the national merchant fleet and matters relating to commercial fishing.

Finally, it shares in the government's responsibility to maintain two conditions that are fundamental for the successful functioning of our economic system: stability of the level of prices and equilibrium in the balance of payments.

2. Spanish export policies.

"The encouragement of exports is the nucleus of our commercial policy. Exports have been given special attention in our three Development Plans, and within the policies of the Ministry of Commerce they constitute a program of action that is closely linked to the sectors of production which they serve.

To pull up levels of production and to produce continuing revenues for Spanish firms rather than simply to bring in foreign currency is the fundamental objective assigned to Spanish exports in the 1970s.

The qualitative side of our exports is just as important as their quantitative aspect.

Therefore, our exports must be in the future:

a) A permanent and stable activity—not speculative, sporadic or marginal.

b) A highly professional activity,

carried out by real specialists in foreign markets.

c) A profitable activity in itself, without need of artificial supports that falsify the goals of genuine competition.

These general objectives crystallize into more specific goals within the two broad fields into which the export policy of the Ministry of Commerce divides itself: agricultural exports, the work of the Ministry of Commerce is directed toward improving the internal structure of exporting groups (avoiding their fragmentation), linking them with organizations of agricultural producers and bringing about a reasonable coordination in the export actions of companies that are trying to strengthen the weakened negotiating position of our agricultural exports brought about by an excess of internal competition.

This is the role of the Export Marketing Group—a group of private exporters of a single product, and a system of concentrated management based on principles of free choice and private enterprise.

In the area of industrial imports, systems of shipment, export credit and insurance of credit are constantly being energized, and the last two were reorganized last year.

3. Spanish import policies.

"The Ministry of Commerce considers that adequately direct-

ed and channeled imports not only are no obstacle to economic development but that they are one of its driving elements.

But some imports can be harmful to a country to the extent in which they do not take place under normal market conditions—when they threaten the growth of branches of national production of which an acceptable competitive level is to be expected in the future, or the existence of a sector that needs to be maintained for social or strategic reasons.

Within systems of regulation of imports, we can distinguish between systems of protection of industry and of protection of agriculture.

Protection of Spanish industry is being carried out at present by means of two systems: quantitative restrictions and the tariff of customs duties. Quantitative restrictions should only be maintained as a temporary measure. Therefore, the Ministry of Commerce considers it indispensable, in application of the intentions that were already proclaimed by Spain in its memorandum to the OECD in 1969, to continue reducing the area of unliberalized imports and, especially, to do away with what is known as the "bilateral system" (the only optional system remaining in the authorization of imports) by means of the establishment of general quotas based on actual import statistics.

The Book of Rates and policies referring to customs duties constitute the basic theme of the regulation of industrial imports. Attention will continue to be given to:

—The clarification of the Book of Rates, by means of including in it the allowances and quotas and part of the appendix-listing of equipment.

—The restructuring of the Book of Rates by sectors, to find a more adequate nomenclature, a

greater coordination of rights and proper levels for the setting of protection.

—Temporary selective reductions to meet price rises. Protection directed at unfair competition employs anti-dumping legislation, the control of methods of payment and limitation of imports of used and second-rate merchandise.

Protection of agriculture has been based on methods of contingency type and on the government's systems of commerce for certain products.

In this field, the establishment of systems of regulation of imports is being carried out in accordance with the following fundamental principles:

—The import and trade of agricultural products must be in the hands of private enterprise, with government intervention remaining an exception.

—Protection will be provided for national agriculture by means of a system of variable import taxes, guaranteeing prices for producers as well as consumers.

4. International Spanish commercial policy.

"Our economic relations and trade with the European Economic Community is a subject already well known for everybody, so I will begin this panoramic look at our commercial horizons with the number one client and supplier of our country—the United States.

Fifteen percent of our total trade goes to or comes from the United States. For certain branches of our exports, the United States is the primary market, and it is also the sup-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	Imports	Exports
1967	822.2	478.8
1968	872.4	483.2
1969	794.9	500.6
1970	721.4	728.4
1971	1,092.3	706.6
1972	1,569.5	736.0
1973	1,954.5	735.2
1974	2,258.6	854.4
1975	3,018.8	985.5
1976	3,580.7	1,253.5
1977	3,488.5	1,384.0
1978	3,622.1	1,589.2
1979	4,232.9	1,900.2
1980	4,747.1	2,386.9
1981	4,932.0	2,937.7

National Customs Bureau.

plier of products that are basic to our industrial development. Our policy is to dedicate maximum attention to this market, making sure that the strengthening of our ties with Europe does not bring about any weakening of those that unite us with the United States.

In future, international commercial negotiations, Spain will make the greatest possible effort to defend the idea of free and multilateral trade and to oppose the appearance of commercial and monetary zones that are partially isolated among themselves.

I ought to mention here our efforts to continue developing exchanges with the countries of the East, in an attempt to open and to maintain new markets.

With the countries of Eastern Europe, we have made progress toward the convertibility of payments and the expansion of our network of commercial offices. The trade agreement signed last Sept. 15 between Spain and Russia is a highly positive event in the normalization and growth of our relations with this country.

Our relations with Latin America carry a totally different feeling. Here there is much more than a market—it is a world we are a part of, and with which our economic relations can and should be stronger every day. But it is necessary for us to go much further than that. We are backing the development of these countries, and a great part of our foreign financial effort is being dedicated to them. The results have been good, and the image of Spain in Latin America is more that of an industrial country every day.

In respect to the rest of the world, our presence in Asia and Africa, although less important, is making itself felt. We believe that plans now in progress for the opening of new commercial offices will give a substantial impulse to our relations with these countries.

5. Foreign investment in Spain.

"Legislation concerning foreign investment is relatively liberal in our country, since, in general, it only demands authorization from enterprises financed by more than 50 percent foreign capital. Whenever a new foreign company creates export capacity or brings in new technology, the investment of 100 percent foreign capital is authorized without difficulty."



Enrique Fontana Codina
Spanish Minister of Commerce

The Economic Miracle

The Spanish Minister of Commerce, Don Enrique Fontana Codina, recently granted an interview in which he discussed some of the elements of what has become known as "the Spanish economic miracle." Following are excerpts from the interview, which took place at the Ministry of Commerce in Madrid.

renegotiating our trade agreement with the EEC. I prefer not to comment further on it at this time.

Q.—What has been the evolution of Spanish agricultural exports?

A.—Exports of agricultural products have greatly decreased in importance within our export statistics, although the amount of goods exported has gone up. Eight years ago they represented about 55 percent of the value of our total exports and now they have dropped to less than 30 percent. I assume that this trend will continue. But we must understand that this is not a drop in quantity, it is a drop in percentage—which means simply that there has been a great increase in our industrial exports.

Q.—Senior Ministro, at what rate has the gross national product of Spain grown in recent years?

A.—The Spanish gross national product grew during the decade between 1960 and 1970 at an average rate of 7.8 percent each year. Last year, due to a recession, this figure dropped a little. But we understand that this year, in 1972, the rate of growth will again be above 7 percent.

Q.—And to what factors would you attribute this rapid rhythm of growth?

A.—I would attribute it to the economic policy of the government, and especially to the provisions that have been made in each of our Development Plans. As you know, we are now in the first year of the Third Development Plan. Each Plan covers four years. The recommendations in these Plans are only advisory for private business, but they are mandatory for government corporations. I feel that it is this planning, later carried out by the government, that has brought forth the fruit we are speaking of.

Q.—Do you feel that this high rate of growth should continue?

A.—I feel that given the differences remaining between our economy and those of other more developed countries, yes, our rate of growth ought to continue at a level above 7 percent. Not only should it—I believe that for this year we have already accomplished this objective, and that next year we will do the same. This is no wish, but almost a certainty.

Q.—Will this contribute to inflation?

A.—Evidently, any policy involving such high rates of growth and development brings with it factors that predispose inflationary tendencies. Nevertheless, the economic policy of the government is directed toward keeping price rises at an absolute minimum—at the lowest possible level.

Q.—In what ways does the Ministry of Commerce protect the interests of the Spanish consumer?

A.—I would say that the most important step is that we do everything necessary to insure that supply in all areas is sufficiently elastic to satisfy all demands. I believe that the first rule for maintaining prices is that the supply be the same as the demand—or superior to it, if that is possible. Because if we do not offer a sufficient quantity of merchandise, prices immediately go up. So, if national production does not supply enough of any product, we must complement this with imports.

In other measures, if an economic sector is not operating with the necessary candor, we can intervene legally. We have an anti-trust commission, and organizations to combat fraud.

And, to go into detail, we keep track of individual articles and their corresponding commercial margins. We have agencies that make sure by means of inspection that businessmen are acting fairly—as much in respect to the quality of the products that they offer as to the prices at which they sell them to the public. These systems have been established for some time, but we have recently added more weight to them.

Q.—What percentage of Spanish trade takes place with the countries of the European Common Market?

A.—With the six Common Market countries, I believe the figure was 37 percent of our foreign commerce. Our policy toward the Common Market has not varied in the slightest; it continues to be exactly what it has been. Since we are now

Q.—What about the position of the Spanish shipbuilding industry?

A.—In respect to naval construction, I can tell you that our country has a technology among the most advanced, that it is one of the first three countries in production and that I believe that we will continue to be successful in this area because the international market esteems the quality of our shipbuilding very highly.

Q.—Could you specify any areas of Spanish export production from which you expect especially rapid development?

A.—I believe that in all sectors in which we are now exporting, the prospects are for increase. Evidently, the internal structure of our commercial organization is changing and perfecting our products as much in regard to their quality as to their prices.

Obviously the expansion of our exports must come from the industrial side, either in consumer goods or heavy equipment.

In the first products we have a longer experience and our skillful work, creativity and commercial ability are already well known.

In relation to heavy equipment our technology has gone through giant steps and we are already good exporters.

To expand exports of these products, the producing country needs creativity, a very skillful work force and commercial aggressiveness on the part of the companies that carry out the exports. I believe that we boast these three conditions.

I feel that growth will also be noteworthy in exports of heavy equipment, but that it will take place at a lesser rate than that of these consumer goods.

Q.—What are Spain's commercial relations with Russia and China?

A.—We have no official commercial relations with China, but in spite of this—we have had trade with China for several years. With Russia, too, we had exchanges for many years before concluding a trade agreement last Sept. 15. We have never had restrictions on trade in these areas, and we have had no difficulties whatsoever in commercial dealings with them.

Q.—Do you foresee a bright future, then, for Spanish commerce?

A.—During the past years, we have had annual rates of growth of exports of more than 20 percent—a very high rate of growth. So far in 1972, our figures are about the same, in spite of our being in a period of economic expansion marked by very strong demands from our domestic markets. Therefore, I have no choice but to be most optimistic about the future.

We feel that continuing commercial success will depend on totally open policies, without protectionism, maintained in concert with the countries of the world. Naturally, we are ready to follow and we are now following policies of the greatest encouragement of these conditions, removing all obstacles to exchange. We trust that if other countries follow the same policies our commercial future will be splendid.

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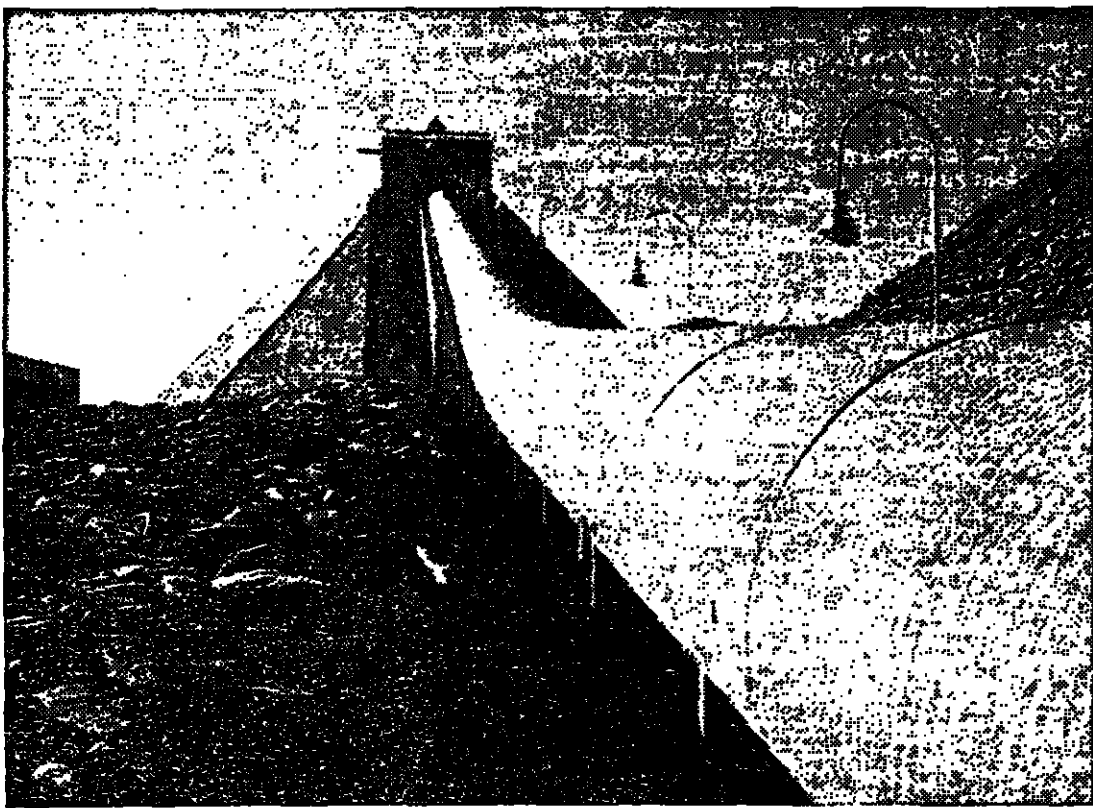


NEWSLETTER

on the

SPANISH

ECONOMY



Transportation system for pyrites at Rio Tinto mines, at Huelva.

Toward Self-Sufficiency in Steel

EXPANDING industrial production, a house-building boom, public works projects and the large construction orders held by Spanish shipyards all mean one thing for Spain's steel industry—a big demand.

The country is heading toward self-sufficiency in steel production, and government plans call for the doubling of steel output by the end of this decade. In other words, after a brief slackening of demand in Spain caused by last year's recession, the steel industry is again in full expansion.

Projections for production in 1980 call for 16.7 million tons of crude steel—compared with 8.9 million in 1970—and 1.4 million tons of special steel products—compared with 500,000 tons in 1970. Plans have been completed for a fourth steel complex at Sagunto, near Valencia, which is expected to produce 5 to 6 million tons annually.

The first Spanish iron and steel production enterprises were established in the northern part of the country in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1848 the first coke-fired blast furnace was set up in Asturias. Later, on the Bilbao estuary, several individual concerns were consolidated in 1901 into Altos Hornos de Vizcaya—a company which remained the largest in the Spanish

iron and steel industry until the middle of the 20th century.

The major concerns in this sector continue to be located in the North. The Ensidesa complex began production in 1957 at Aviles, in Asturias. In the same region, at Gijón, three veteran iron and steel companies have formed a third large complex under the name Uninsa.

The industrialization of Spain has demanded a rapid transformation of its foundries, since the products of this industry are essential to the development of such important sectors as the automotive, shipbuilding, machine-tool and household-appliance industries.

The evolution of the foundries in recent years has fully kept pace with the demands emanating from the growth and rapid development of these sectors.

Spain's iron casting industry employs 38,000 workers, and exports to the United States, Britain, the EEC and other highly industrialized countries.

There are 80 Spanish companies engaged in steel casting, with facilities for casting both shapes on long runs and shapes of heavy tonnage on a unit basis.

Production of iron and steel castings has reached 160,000 tons and exports in this field—particularly to branches of the automotive industry—are expanding.

Spectacular Growth of Oil Production

OIL and petrochemicals represent one of the fastest-growing sectors of the Spanish economy today.

The domestic demand for refined oil products has surged ahead—consumption increased from 4.7 million tons in 1969 to 27.5 million tons in 1971. But at the same time, Spanish oil refineries were increasing their output from 6.3 million to 35.1 million tons, with a considerable

and growing surplus remaining available for export.

Spain now has eight oil refineries. Attracted by the spectacular growth rate in Spanish production and consumption of chemicals and petrochemicals during the last decade, major European and American chemical companies are competing in setting up production facilities adjacent to existing or planned oil refineries or near the major steel works in the North.

A History of Industrial Expansion

SPAIN was one of the first countries to undertake the adventure of the first industrial revolution. Early in 1907, Barcelona commemorated the bicentennial of the establishment of the textile industry in Catalonia—an event which was destined to have international importance and reverberations. Thus, we can date the beginning of the industrialization of Spain back to the mid-eighteenth century, and give credit to the region of Catalonia for pioneering in the transformation of the structures of its economy.

Later, the regions of Asturias and Vizcaya in northern Spain opened the way for a large iron and steel industry.

These were certainly promising starts, but some obstacles—of both politico-social and economic types—lay ahead. Indeed, economic evolution during the nineteenth century was slowed by civil strife and political struggles. A lack of means of communication and a shortage of capital also hindered the evolutionary process.

In the latter part of the 19th century, with the first signs of industrialization in Catalonia and in the northern section being supplemented by undertakings in the manufacture of railway rolling stock, a certain measure of political stability was regained and the process of industrial expansion was resumed with renewed spirit. The establishment of major foreign companies in Spain and, subsequently, the development of private banks—partly due to the impetus provided by capital repatriated from the country's last overseas colonies, which had achieved their independence in 1898—contributed to this new situation.

In reviewing the economic evolution and industrial growth of Spain in the present century, it is necessary to establish a dividing line: the civil war of 1936-39.

In the period extending from the beginning of the century to the outbreak of the civil war, three stages can be clearly differentiated. Economic growth in the first twenty-three years of the century was slow, although Spain benefited in the latter part of the period from its neutrality in World War I. From 1923 to 1930, the pace of development was livelier, but it declined after 1930 as a result of the international economic crisis and of the internal instability that brought about a change of political regime and attendant social convulsion.

At the close of the civil war, Spain's position was difficult, a consequence of the destruction that had taken place during the three years of hostilities.

Until 1951, the process of recuperation was slow. To the causes already indicated must be added the international political attitude confronting Spain at the close of World War II.

Economic evolution in the past twenty years has been as follows: a phase of rapid growth attended by inevitable inflationary trends, followed by the introduction of a stabilization plan designed to provide a solid basis for the monetary and financial structure. Measures relating to such areas as internal monetary policy, public expenditure, national budget, balance of payments and liberalization of foreign trade have all been successful, and the goals of the stabilization plan have been achieved.

After the completion of a study carried out by experts from the World Bank in collaboration with Spanish engineers, economists, industrialists and government bodies, a general Economic Development Plan based on that study was prepared. Subsequently, in 1962, an Economic Development Commission was formed and charged with harmonizing the growth of the various economic sectors, improving the distribution of national income and supervising economic structures.

From that point on, Spanish industry has registered uninterrupted growth—as all of its indexes of industrial production clearly demonstrate.



Axles and wheels for railway cars at CAF Factory in Guipuzcoa.

Technology Going out to the World

TECHNOLOGY may seem an unlikely product to turn up on a nation's list of exports alongside motorcycles, oranges and railroad cars. But Spanish technology is being exported to the world on an impressive scale, and is generating great prestige for the country abroad.

As a consequence of the enormous growth of technological activities in Spain during the period of economic expansion, the government suggested in 1962 that efforts be made to coordinate the action of Spanish consulting and engineering firms abroad—and specifically in developing countries—in order to best apply in other countries the broad experience that they were acquiring in Spain.

One organization that is representative of this movement, called Tecniberia, was founded in 1964, and now counts 28 Spanish engineering enterprises as members. Within its associate companies, it groups together a team of technicians including 800 doctors of engineering and architecture, 250 doctors of law, economy and science, and more than 2,000 specialized engineers and auxiliary and administrative personnel.

For each assignment, the organization chooses the member firms best suited to carry it out. The high professional qualifications of these members enable the company to form groups of top efficiency and to guarantee the most reliable technical solutions to problems arising in any projects in the field of consulting engineering or studies of an economic character.

Tecniberia is registered as a consultant organization with the different agencies of the United Nations, as well as with leading institutions for development financing such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

It has also collaborated with many governments and foreign organizations—especially in Latin America—in the fields of civil engineering, agricultural engineering, forestry, industrial engineering, naval engineering, telecommunications and electricity, town planning and architecture and economic studies.

A sample of specific projects undertaken by Spanish technicians includes the following:

- Study and recommendation for the development of the steel industry in Peru.
- Tourism development in Algeria.
- Feasibility study and development of the wholesale market in Buenos Aires.
- Preliminary study of the possibilities for use of nuclear plants in Yugoslavia.
- Feasibility study of the flood prevention in P. Alegre, Brazil.

Dramatic Jump in Auto Output

IN the first half of the 1970s the growth rate of the Spanish industry was second only to Japan's.

By 1970, the number of cars Spain per each 1,000 people also jumped dramatically—from 19 in 1960 to 70 at the end of the decade.

Production of passenger cars and of industrial vehicles has been one of the country's fastest-growing industries, and is an industry with plans continuing expansion.

Although a world-famous automobile, the Hispano-Suiza, already being produced in Spain prior to 1936, it was not until after the civil war that the automotive industry attained its "Spanishness." This new era of production was begun in 1947 when Enasa—the builders of passenger vehicles—took over facilities of the Hispano-Suiza manufacturing in Barcelona.

By the end of 1970, Spain was producing more than 450,000 a year, and exporting a tenth of them.

By 1977, it is expected that productive capacity will up to one million.

Barcelona remains the dominant base for Spanish automotive production, but its position has been challenged by important plants in Madrid, Pamplona, Valladolid and Zaragoza.

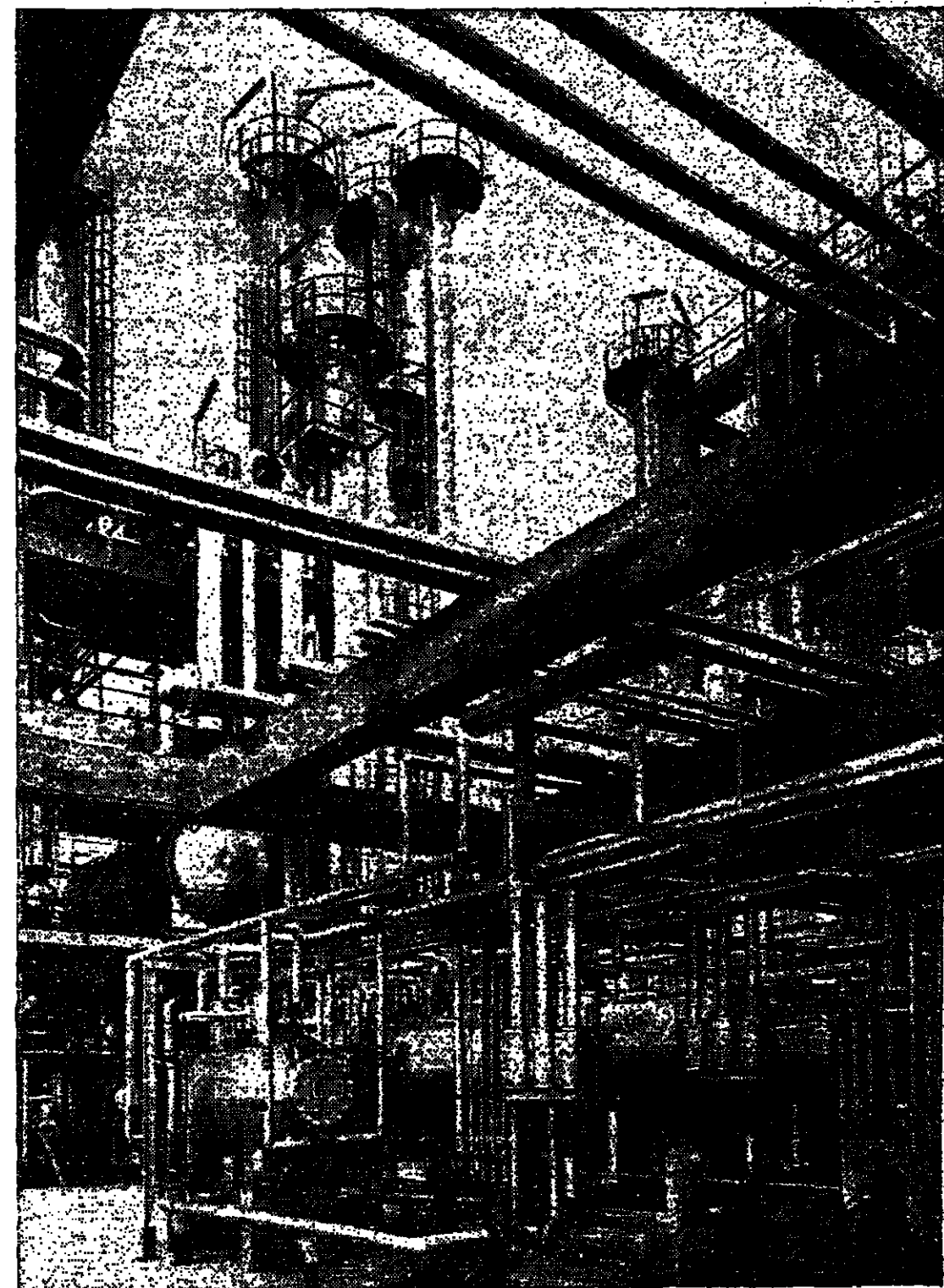
Among the foreign camps that have been most active in the development of this industry are Fiat, Chrysler, Renault, Mercedes-Benz and Massey-Ferguson.

The Spanish Seat leads country's automotive field, counting for 80 percent of local market, and exporting to Holland, Finland, West Germany, Belgium and other European markets.

Production and export of Spanish trucks and buses have gone up, and it has estimated that in 1972, Spanish manufacturers will produce more than 250,000 passenger cars, 100,000 trucks and 100,000 models of Spanish shoes will display.

Spain's Shoes Come in 50,000 Models

Shoes are one of Spain's exports and nearly three-fourths of the exports go to the United States. At an international exhibition last year, 50,000 different models of Spanish shoes were displayed.



Petrochemical complex in Tarragona—Company is IQA.

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3d Plan Projects Society, Economy Goals for 1980

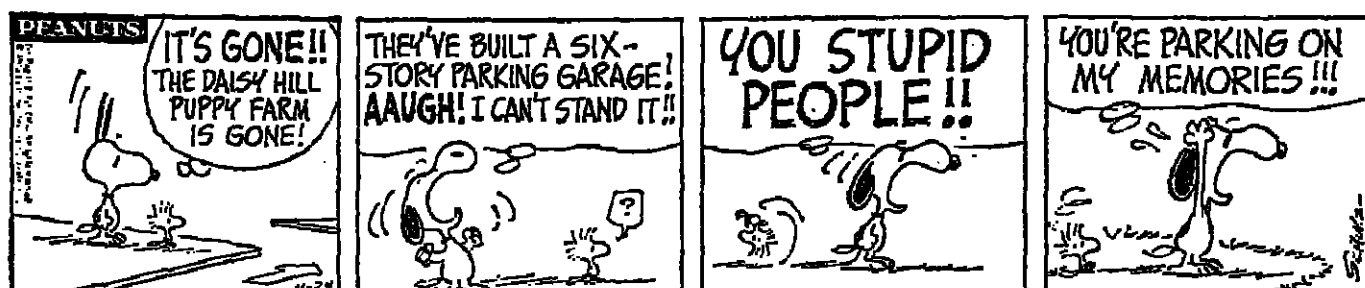
THE decade of the '70s is a decisive one for Spain. Taking full advantage of its outstanding opportunities for development, Spain can, during the period of these ten years, add to its status in the world and participate more forcefully in European integration and in an international economy in growing expansion. Accomplishing this will demand the joint effort and the hard work of every Spaniard.

Another goal of primary importance is the increase in well-being of the Spanish people. In 1980, Spain will have passed the hurdle of \$2,000 of revenue per capita, with which life can be much more pleasant and the level of social cohesion much higher.

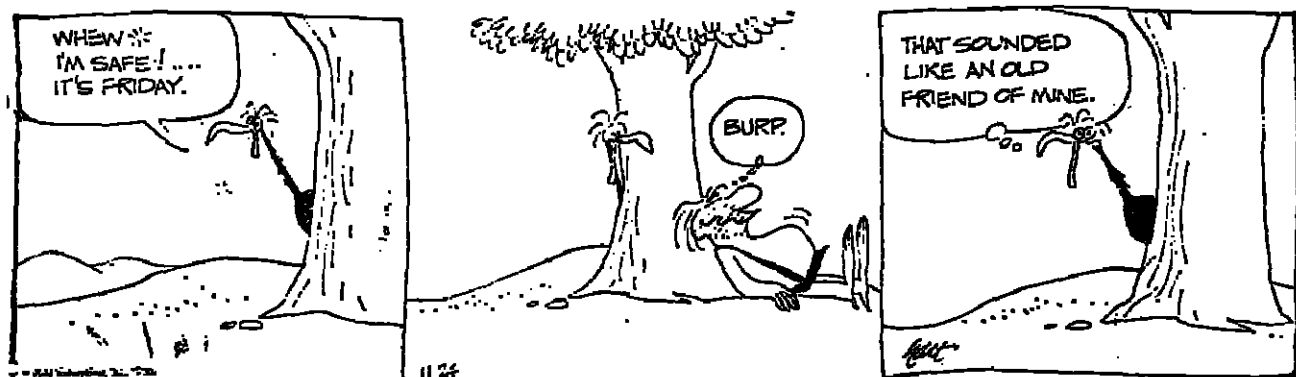
That Spain may have importance in the world and that the people of Spain may live together in a more just and more developed society are our great objectives for the future.

Larger Role for Women
The Spanish woman is playing an increasingly important role in the economic life of her country. During the decade of the '60s, one million women joined the labor force and by 1970 women made up almost 25% of the total working population of Spain.

PEANUTS



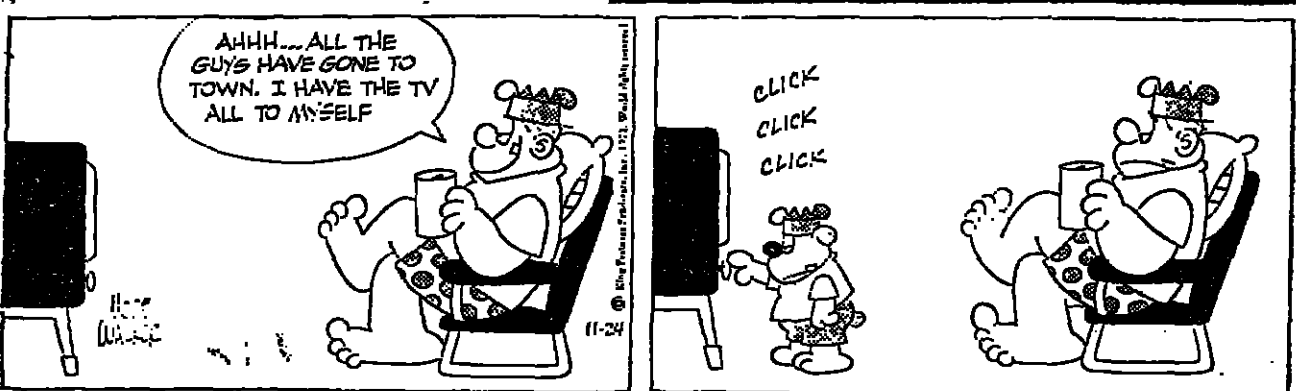
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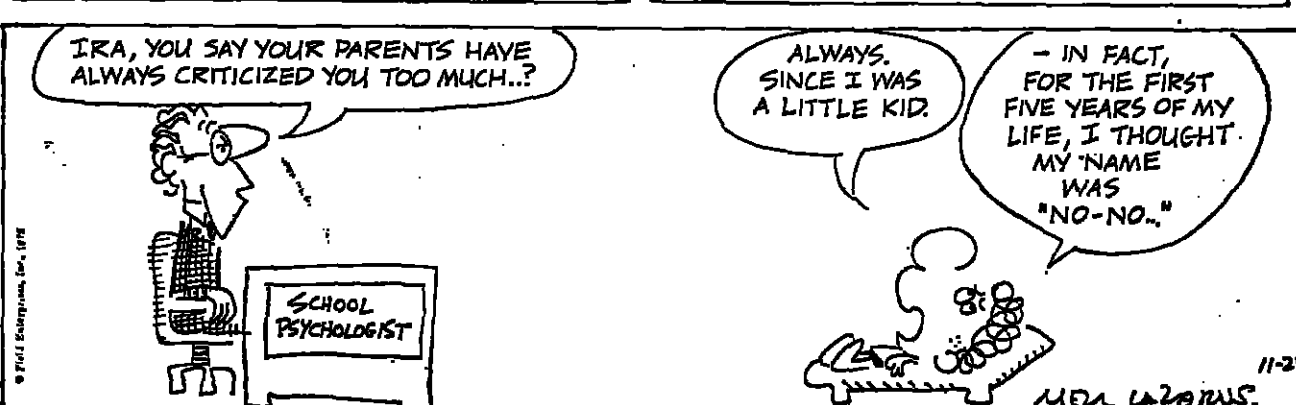
L. I. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South found himself in three no-trumps on the diagram deal after West had overcalled one spade and East had bid hearts, as shown. At this vulnerability situation, East-West could take some risks, and North-South did not look for a penalty.

As the bidding had shown that South was prepared for a major suit lead, West tried a diamond instead and was not dissatisfied with the results. South played low from dummy and captured East's jack with the ace. His next play was a club to the jack, allowing for the slight possibility of a singleton ace with West.

East won with the club ace and shifted to the spade eight, South put on the queen and, when West took the king, he shifted back to diamonds. Dummy's king won, and the stage was now set for an end-play.

The next four tricks were won with the club king, the heart ace, the heart king and the club queen. This left the following position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 9 6 2		♠ 8 3	
♥ A 10 4		♥ K 9 8 5	
♦ A 10 5		♦ J 8 7	
♣ J 7 5 3		♣ A 8	

Notice that East could have done better by preserving his diamond jack at the first trick, leaving himself in a position to win a diamond lead later. But South could then have resorted to an alternative line, holding up once in diamonds and eventually making his ninth trick in the heart suit.

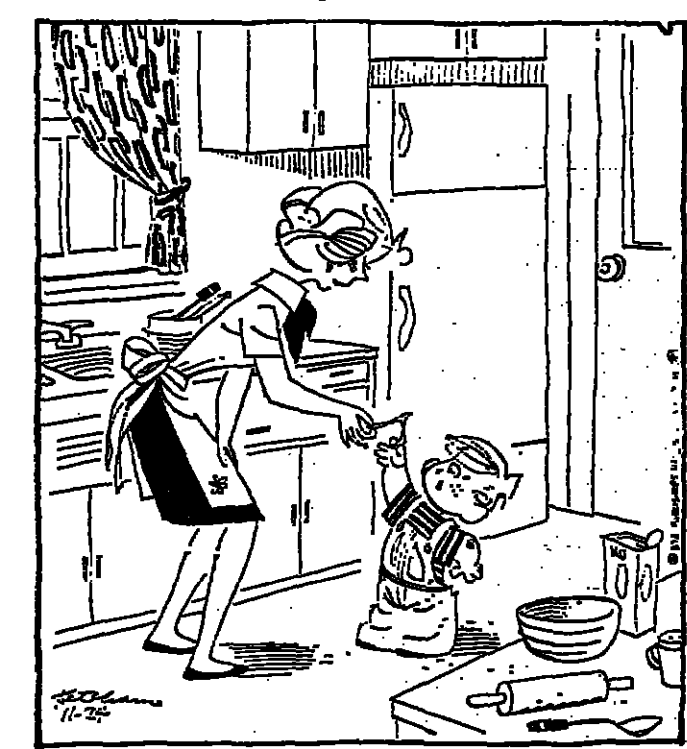
WEST		EAST	
♠ K J 7 5 4		♠ 8 3	
♥ A 10 4		♥ K 9 8 5	
♦ Q 10 6 4 3		♦ J 8 7	
♣ 10 9 2		♣ A 8	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1♠ 1♥ 2♠ 2♥ 2NT Pass 3NT Pass West led the diamond three.

SOUTH (D)		WEST	
♠ A Q 10		♠ K J 7 5 4	
♥ K 9 8 2		♥ A 10 4	
♦ A 2		♦ Q 10 6 4 3	
♣ K Q 6 4		♣ 10 9 2	

The lead of the club six to dummy's seven forced West to part with a diamond, and he was thrown in at the next trick with a diamond lead.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IS IT OKAY TO MAKE A CHRISTMAS WISH ON A THANKSGIVING WISHBONE?"

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Print the JUMBLE answer here

Yesterday's Jumble: GLOVE PUTTY MILDEW BROGUE

Answers: How to sell on electrical gadget - PLUG IT

BOOKS

ALBERT EINSTEIN
Creator and Rebel

By Banesh Hoffmann

with the collaboration of Helen Dukas. Viking, 372 pp. \$3.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THIS new life of Einstein concentrates on that aspect of Einstein that made him renowned: the theoretical physicist. Unlike so many other authors who neglect the scientist for Einstein the quaint character or the involved pacifist or the victim of Nazism, Banesh Hoffmann and his collaborator, Helen Dukas, Einstein's former secretary, write about the originality of his thought, his contribution to our conception of the universe, his place in world science. The larger outlines of his life are not missing and through judicious quotation from letters and detailed incidents, we are given a pretty good idea of what sort of man Einstein was: modest, unassuming, simple in everyday life.

But after all, other men have defended pacifism, incurred the hostility of the Nazis, resisted McCarthyism and urged the concept of atomic energy for non-military purposes. Had Einstein been known for only these activities, he would still have been a great-hearted spirit. But the special greatness that derives from his creative thinking in the field of theoretical physics is his alone, and the authors were wise enough to make that aspect of the man their special province.

Mr. Hoffmann, professor of mathematics at Queens College and one who worked with Einstein at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, outlines for us each of Einstein's major contributions: from those of the miraculous year, 1905, when he came to the attention of the scientific world with the publication of four significant papers to those of the last decades in Princeton when, out of touch with the latest work in physics, he toiled endlessly on his unified field theory.

Obviously explaining the universe of 20th-century physics is no easy job, and I will not pretend that everything in the book was absolutely clear. But the fault is certainly not Mr. Hoffmann's. It takes a man's imaginative resources to continually explain through models and analogies what is best and most easily explained through mathematical symbols. What is clear, logical and beautiful in equations becomes something else again in a schematic drawing. Nevertheless, his explanations are clear and uncluttered, and he suggests Einstein's originality again and again by an appropriate analogy or comparison.

In fact, so lucid were his words that this reader persuaded himself that he understood very well the differences between Einstein and Bohr, Heisenberg and their followers over Heisenberg's principle of indeterminacy. Mr. Hoffmann is especially successful in conveying what it is like to rethink one's view of the universe and what it means to have that

fresh view confirmed. One can feel, almost share, the excitement and deep satisfaction that must have come to Einstein, Sir Arthur Eddington and those who worked with him when the results of the 1919 eclipse of the sun confirmed Einstein's prediction of the perihelion of Mercury. It is breathtaking to think that an idea as vast and so remote could prove out so accurately in fact.

In spite of the originality of his ideas, it is also true that Einstein was a product of his time. It is surprising how often the findings of others were at hand when Einstein needed them: the non-Euclidean geometry of Riemann, the formulation of the Fitzgerald-Lorentz contraction of the quantum theory of Planck the gamma rays. There is a kind of orderly progression in the field of science that the layman may not see when he sees only the dramatic and spectacular breakthrough. The fact that he was singled out from among other eminent scientists to be the darling of the popular press and of the man in the street was a source of comic despair to Einstein. Mr. Hoffmann admires his subject, but his book maintains a sensible perspective.

His study offers other food for rumination. The many instances of collaboration of intellectual interdependence, of national boundaries and language differences, and raised the discourse to levels seldom found in other human pursuits. The generosity of these men and women to each other, their respect for the achievement of their peers is seen in the letters from which the authors quote. Yet when World War I broke out, too many of their vision and became part of the destructive element of their own country. Einstein was a Berlin in those years and, though technically a Swiss citizen, he showed his horror at the senseless killings and did his best after the war to reestablish the sense of community that had existed among the scientists.

In this regard it is ironic that his most famous equation, E=mc², is associated in the mind of the average citizen with the power of the atom bomb. And Mr. Hoffmann mentions that one of his theories, that of the stimulate emissions of photons, could be the basis of death-death rays.

In concentrating as they have done on the scientist, the authors have perhaps gone a little too much to the other side. More surely, could have been said about the family man, about his view on Israel, music, pacifism. We are not told overly much how he actually lived in Berlin, Princeton or what he was like as a teacher. But the excellent scientist is there in full measure.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

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43 Garbo, for one		54 Islands near Galway	
		55 Pacific grass	
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